

A HISTORY OF THE
HADDONS OF NASEBY



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May 14th 1924.

A HISTORY OF THE HADDONS OF NASEBY

and their Descendants, 1701-1914, together with brief Biographies of
Sir Richard Haddon and Dr. Walter Haddon, and some Notes
about other Branches of the Haddon Family.

Compiled by
The Rev. W. G. CRUFT, M.A., Vicar of Naseby,
for
Mr. WALTER HADDON, Head of JOHN HADDON & CO.

LONDON:
JOHN HADDON & COMPANY,

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Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C.

1915.

Prefatory Letter.

DEAR MR. HADDON,

When you asked me to put together a history of your family, it was not anticipated by either of us that so many interesting facts would be brought to light, as has proved to be the case. Now that I present you with the result of my researches, my great regret is that it has not proved possible to link the Naseby Haddons with absolute certainty to any other branch of the very ancient and widespread family of Haddon.

The difficulty is to find the place of origin of your ancestor Richard Haddon, from whom all that are enumerated in this book can trace their descent. This Richard Haddon married Elizabeth Butlin at Naseby in 1701. He must have been living here at the time, for otherwise he would have been described in the Church Register as belonging to some other parish. But it is impossible to say exactly how long he had been resident in the village. We know, however, that no Haddon occupied a house at Naseby when the Hearth Tax of 1673-4 was paid. Most likely he had settled in Naseby a year or two before his marriage.

It is notoriously difficult to find the place of origin of anyone in a case like this. It is just the same problem that so frequently baffles American genealogists. The late Colonel Chester, a most eminent genealogist, spent twenty years in a vain attempt to trace the English ancestors of President Washington. A family tradition stated that they came from Yorkshire, but ultimately they were found to belong to Northamptonshire. There has been a similar tradition in one part of your family that John Haddon, your great grandfather, and his brother William, came from Yorkshire. The Naseby Church Register, however, shows that that is just as unfounded as was the Washington tradition. They, like Washington's ancestors, hailed from Northamptonshire.

In my long search for the place of origin of the Richard Haddon who married at Naseby in 1701, I have examined all the Haddon wills from 1650 to 1740 at Somerset House, Northampton, Peterborough, Lincoln, Lichfield and York, the Hearth Tax rolls, and other documents at the Public Record Office, various books and manuscripts at the British Museum and at the Diocesan Record Room, Peterborough, as well as the Church Registers of many parishes in Northamptonshire.

I have found no less than ten Richard Haddons during that period. I have proved that most of these could not possibly be identical with your ancestor Richard Haddon of Naseby. One or two of these might possibly be he. For instance, there is a Richard Haddon who paid Hearth Tax at Northampton about 1671, and had left that town before the Hearth Tax of 1673-4 was paid. But he might equally well be the Richard Haddon who was having children at Walgrave by his wife Sarah, at the same period that your ancestor Richard was having children by his wife Elizabeth at Naseby, only ten miles from Walgrave, or the Richard of Naseby might have come from Spratton in Northants, as suggested at the end of the Introduction. In the absence of actual proof I feel unable to put forward a definite identification of your ancestor, Richard Haddon, with any of those whom I have found bearing the same name.

If, however, my efforts have not been successful in tracing your ancestors with any certainty beyond the year 1701, nevertheless I have firmly established your ancestry to that date. Two hundred years of reliable family history is by no means common. I should imagine that few Heads of Firms in the City of London can claim as much as that.

Furthermore, my research has brought together many interesting facts about the numerous Haddons, who in many walks of life have done their duty in bygone centuries, and contributed no unworthy share to the building up of the national life of England.

I have given you an outline of these achievements of the Haddon family in the Introduction to this volume. It only remains for me to add that in all my researches into the extensive history of the Haddons in past centuries, I have come across no fact which throws discredit on any bearer of that name. Such a record must prove an inspiration to the Haddons who are now growing up, and to those who shall follow in the time to come.

Yours sincerely,
W. G. CRUFT.



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“Greater Love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend.”

A Memorial Record

to the Honour and Immortal Memory
of our Clan who made the
Supreme Sacrifice for
God, Freedom, Home and Native Land.



*“They shall not grow old as we that are left grow old;
“Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn;
“At the going down of the sun and in the morning
“We will remember them.”*

*“And how can Man die better
“Than facing fearful odds
“For the Ashes of his Fathers
“And the Temples of his Gods?”*

In Memoriam.

(By ALFRED LORD TENNYSON.)

STRONG Son of God, immortal Love,
Whom we, that have not seen Thy face,
By faith, and faith alone, embrace,
Believing where we cannot prove.

Thine are these orbs of light and shade;
Thou madest Life in man and brute;
Thou madest Death; and lo, Thy foot
Is on the skull which Thou hast made.

Thou wilt not leave us in the dust;
Thou madest man he knows not why;
He thinks he was not made to die;
And Thou hast made him: Thou art just.

Thou seemest human and divine,
The highest, holiest manhood, Thou:
Our wills are ours, we know not how;
Our wills are ours, to make them Thine.

Our little systems have their day;
They have their day and cease to be;
They are but broken lights of Thee,
And Thou, O Lord, art more than They.

We have but faith: we cannot know;
For knowledge is of things we see;
And yet we trust it comes from Thee,
A beam in darkness: let it grow.

Let knowledge grow from more to more,
But more of reverence in us dwell;
That mind and soul, according well,
May make one music as before.

But vaster. We are fools and slight;
We mock Thee when we do not fear;
But help Thy foolish ones to bear;
Help Thy vain worlds to bear Thy light.

Forgive what seem'd my sin in me;
What seemed my worth since I began;
For merit lives from man to man,
And not from man, O Lord, to Thee.

Forgive my grief from one removed,
Thy creature, whom I found so fair.
I trust he lives in Thee, and there
I find him worthier to be loved.

Forgive these wild and wandering cries,
Confusions of a wasted youth;
Forgive them where they fail in truth,
And in Thy wisdom make me wise.



Capt. HAROLD ESMOND HADDON.

119th Infantry, I.A.

Age 26.

Three times Mentioned in Despatches. Killed during the Siege of Kut, under General Townshend, December 24 (Christmas Eve), 1915. Son of T. H. Haddon, M.A., Oxon. (Civil Service Commission, and City of London School), and Mrs. Haddon (*née* Ashton).



2nd.-Lieut. VERNON HADDON.

11th Royal Fusiliers.

Age 19.

Reported missing, August 10, 1917, in Glencorse Wood. Eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Haddon, of Herne Hill, S.E.



2nd.-Lieut. J. ERIC HADDON WELCH

8th Lincoln Regiment.

Age 19.

Missing at the Battle of Loos, September 25-27, 1915. The eldest son of Mr. & Mrs. John Welch of Melsbury Farm, Nr. Wells, Somerset, and grandson of Mr. Thomas Joseph Haddon of Clipston, Northampton.

Articled to Messrs. Hudson, Smith and Briggs, Chartered Accountants, Bristol.

INTRODUCTION.

THE name Haddon is undoubtedly one of those British surnames which are derived from the name of a place. Until about the year 1350 there were very few surnames in use in Britain. A man bore his baptismal name only, and was distinguished from others who bore the same baptismal name by his trade, some personal characteristic, or by his place of origin. Thus, when a man named John went forth from one of the places named Haddon and settled elsewhere, he was known in his new place of abode as John of Haddon. Soon after 1350 the "of" was dropped, and such a man came to be called John Haddon.

There are three parishes in England called Haddon. One of them is in Huntingdonshire, and two—East Haddon and West Haddon—are in Northamptonshire. There are also the townships of Over Haddon and Nether Haddon, in the parish of Bakewell, in Derbyshire. In the latter of these stands the famous Haddon Hall. Further, a Manor of Haddon forms part of the parish of Bampton, Oxfordshire; a Manor of Caundle Haddon is found in the parish of Caundle Stourton, Dorset. It was owned by a John of Haddon at his death in 1302. (*Hutchin's Dorset, III. p. 665, and the Fine Roll, October 22, 1302.*)

In Scotland there is the village of Hadden, in the parish of Sprouston, Roxburghshire, in which, no doubt, the Scotch Haddens had their original home. The most famous of them was probably Sir John Hadden, who fell at the Battle of Dunbar, in 1650.

Here it may be remarked that Hadden is a frequent variant of Haddon in English documents down to modern times. The forms Haden, Haddan and, occasionally, Haddyn are also found; but Haddon is the most frequent of all.

The late Professor W. W. Skeat, in his *Place Names of Huntingdonshire*, published by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, of which, by the way, Dr. A. C. Haddon was recently President, gives the following account of the place named Haddon in that county:—"In Saxon times it was called Headdandune. The sense is Headda's down, or in the old Mercian spelling, Hadda's down. The old Mercian Hadda is a known personal name." The same derivation almost certainly holds true of the other villages called Haddon. Each gained its name from its situation on a down, or hill, which belonged to a Saxon named Hadda.

This derivation is strikingly confirmed by the existence—apparently unknown to Professor Skeat—of a hill named Haddon Down Hill a few miles East of Dulverton, Somerset.

The name Hadda also appears in Haddenham, which means "the home of the Haddas," and in Haddington, which means "the town of the Haddings, or children of Hadda"—the "ing" being a patronymic suffix.

The fact that some six or seven places in Britain bore the name Haddon, largely accounts for the wide area over which men "of Haddon" were spread from very early times. But of course most of these emigrants "of Haddon" were not related to one another. Some of those who went forth from the same village may have been related, but by no means all of them.

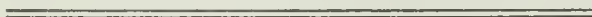
As early as the 13th and 14th centuries men called "of Haddon" owned land or occupied public positions in various parts of England. For instance, before the year 1316 Haddons owned land at Ilebruer (now Isle Brewers), in Somerset, and Sir Henry of Haddon of that place had married Elianor, daughter of Sir Matthew of Furneaux (*Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, 3rd Series, Vol. III., p. 273.). The Patent Roll of June 1, 1363, gives a John of Haddon as the King's Serjeant-at-Arms. The Close Roll of November 6, 1365, records the death of William of Haddon, Abbot of Thorney Abbey, near Peterborough. The Archives of Lincoln Cathedral preserve the Will of John of Haddon, one of its Canons, who died in 1374 possessed of very considerable wealth.

Nearly a hundred years earlier than this last date we find that London had attracted to itself a Haddon—as it has in every subsequent century. In the Will of Dame Cecilia Harding, which was proved in the Court of Hustings, London, on February 22, 1280, occurs the name of "my brother, William of Haddon." This is the earliest mention of a Haddon in any Will.

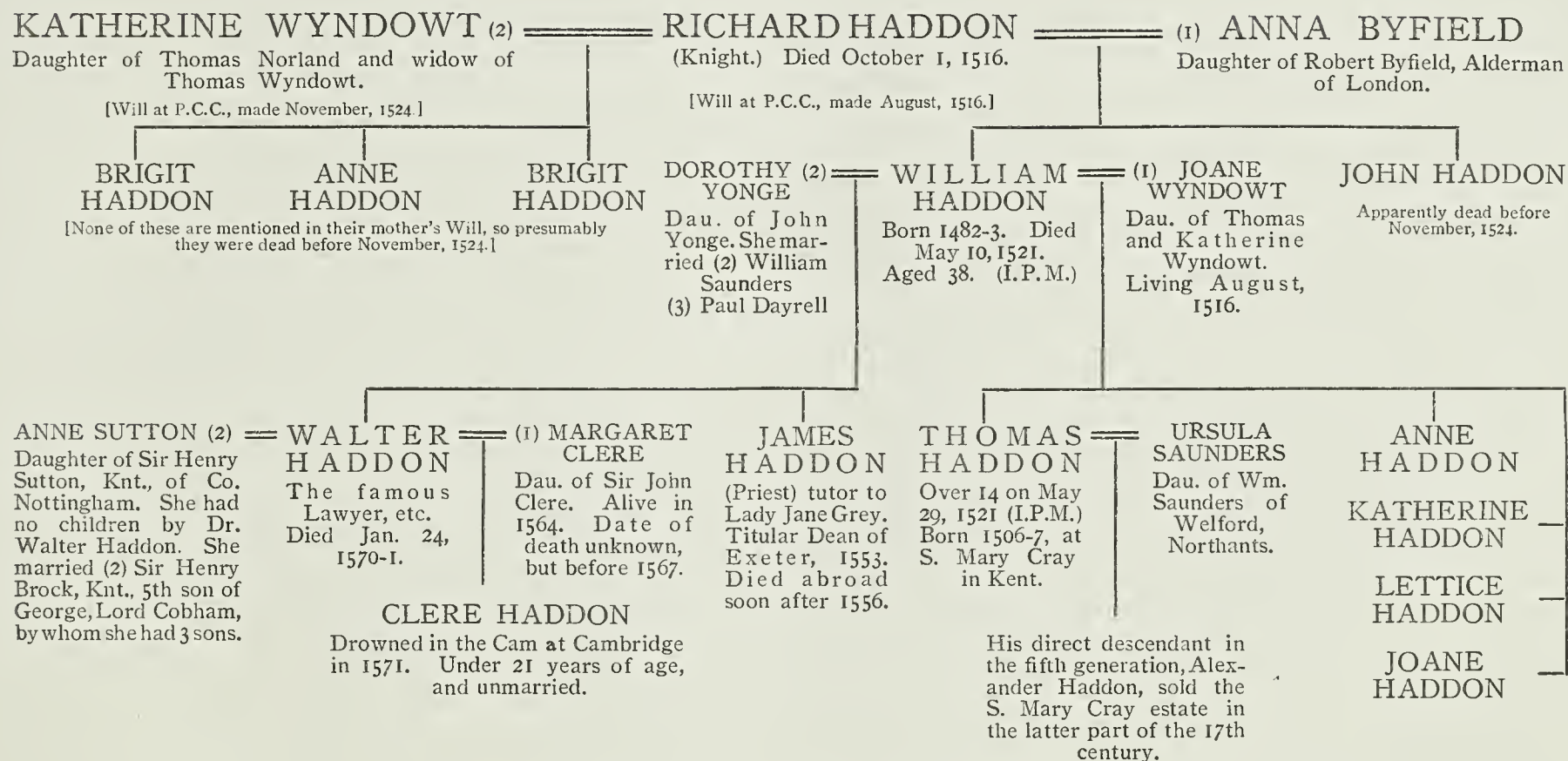
Perhaps to the same family belonged John Haddon, draper, of London, who died early in 1427. It is a most interesting fact that his Will, proved in the Court of Hustings on March 26, 1427, shows that he lived and died in the parish of St. Brigid (now called St. Bride) in Fleet Street, very near the spot where the Head Office of John Haddon & Co. now stands. This John Haddon was buried in the Church of St. Bride, Fleet Street. Somewhere beneath its floor the dust of his body lies to-day, and every sunny morning the graceful spire of St. Bride's casts its shadow on the Head Office of the Firm which bears his name. Probably no other Firm in the City of London can claim that a namesake lived 500 years ago almost on the site of its present office.

As we come down to the 16th and 17th centuries, when Wills become more plentiful and Parish Registers begin, we find numerous Haddons spread over many counties. One or two are men of national eminence, several are gentry and clergy, many are yeomen, and some follow humbler occupations.

We will deal first with Sir Richard Haddon, Lord Mayor of London, and his even more famous grandson, Dr. Walter Haddon, and then mention the Haddons who are to be found in various counties.



SOME DESCENDANTS OF SIR RICHARD HADDON, LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.



I.P.M.—Inquisitio post mortem. An enquiry always taken (till 1650) after the death of anyone who was a Freeholder.

P.C.C.—Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Wills proved in it are now at Somerset House.

AN ACCOUNT OF SIR RICHARD HADDON AND DR. WALTER HADDON.

AFTER an apprenticeship to a London mercer named William Buzzard, Richard Haddon, son of a William Haddon, was admitted to the Mercers' Company in 1473. Before 1482 he married as his first wife, Ann Byfield, daughter of Thomas Byfield, an Alderman of London. By her he had two sons, William, of whom more anon, and John, whose descendants in the male line, died out in the fifth generation. (*Stowe Mss. 624, p. 175-6.*) In 1496, Richard Haddon became Warden of the Mercers' Company, and also Sheriff of London. During his year of office he was knighted by King Henry VIII. for good service at Blackheath Field against the west country rebels, who had marched on London. He was master of the Mercers' Company in 1500, and again in 1508. In 1506 the king expressly ordered that he should be elected Lord Mayor of London, and he held that high position again for the latter part of 1512, upon the death of the Lord Mayor during his year of office.

It is unknown when Sir Richard Haddon lost his first wife, and when he married, as his second wife, Katherine Wyndowt, widow of Thomas Wyndowt and daughter of Thomas Norland. By her he had three daughters. She was living at his death on October 1, 1517, and survived till 1524. (*See her Will, P.C.C. 30, Bodfelde.*) At the Inquisition taken after his death (*Chancery Series II., 32, 81*), Sir Richard was found to own over 800 acres of land at Staverton, Northants, and 200 acres at West Haddon in the same County, besides land at Astall in Oxfordshire, and his country seat at S. Mary Cray, Kent, all of which he left to his widow for her life, and then to his son, William Haddon.

Sir Richard Haddon, in his Will (*P.C.C. 29, Holder*), desired to be buried "in the Parish Church of Saint Olave, in the Crowched Freres, where Dame Anne, my wife, lyeth." This is now called S. Olave's, Hart Street, E.C., and in it can be seen to-day a fine, though somewhat mutilated, brass* to his memory. The slab, with its brass, was lost at an unknown date, and accidentally discovered behind some wooden panelling early in 1846. (*Journal of the British Archaeological Society, 1846, p. 58.*) It now stands against the wall of the south aisle of the Church. The brass figures represent Sir Richard Haddon's first wife, with her two sons, and his second wife with her three daughters. Above them are Latin texts on scrolls. Unfortunately the centre figure, representing Sir Richard himself, is missing. At the sides of the space which it occupied are two shields bearing the arms of his wives, and above is a larger shield with his own arms. There are also shields displaying the arms of the Merchants of the Staple, and those of the Mercers' Company. The arms of Sir Richard are on a couché shield, surmounted by the helme of an esquire and a crest. Arms, a single hose; crest, *or*, a man's leg in armour coupé at the thigh, foot upwards, toe to the dexter, spur on heel; all *azure*. This is the crest of the Haddons, including the Somersetshire branch, in ancient times, and shows that Sir Richard Haddon belonged to the old family of landowning Haddons, and was not of plebeian origin, for no one has any right to bear arms unless they have been granted to him, or to his direct ancestors.

WILLIAM*HADDON, the elder son of Sir Richard Haddon, married for his first wife Joan Wyndowt, a daughter of Thomas Wyndowt and his wife Katherine who was, or afterwards became, William Haddon's stepmother. By her he had six children, and they and his wife Joan were all living when Sir Richard Haddon made his Will on August 1, 1516. But Joan Haddon must have died not more than a year or two after this date, for before his death on May 10, 1521, William Haddon had had two sons, Walter and James, by his second wife, Dorothy Yonge. She belonged to a leading Worcestershire family long resident at Crome D'Abytot, in that County, and was a remarkable woman. More will be said of her in connection with her son, Dr. Walter

* A good photograph and description of it are given in *The annals of the parish of St. Olave, Hart Street*, published in 1894, by the Rev. A. Povah, then Rector.

An Account of Sir Richard Haddon and Dr. Walter Haddon.

Haddon. In the Inquisition that was taken after William Haddon's death (*Chancery Series II*, 42, 1691), he is described as being of the County of Bucks, but the place of his residence is apparently not now known. He was over thirty years old, and his heir was his son Thomas Haddon, to whom passed the right of inheriting the lands mentioned above, which his grandfather, Sir Richard Haddon, left to his widow Katherine for her life. Thomas Haddon was fourteen years old at his father's death, and when, or before, he came of age, he married Ursula Saunders, of Welford, Northants, and they and their descendants lived on their estate, originally bought by Sir Richard Haddon, at S. Mary Cray, Kent. Ultimately the estate was sold in the latter part of the 17th Century by Alexander Haddon, a direct descendant in the fifth generation of Thomas and Ursula Haddon. But we must now pass to Thomas Haddon's famous half-brother, Walter Haddon.

WALTER HADDON, as stated above, was the elder of the two sons of William Haddon by his second wife Dorothy, *née* Yonge. He was born about 1518, and was therefore only about three years old when his father died in 1521. Some time before June, 1525, his mother married as her second husband, William Saunders of Welford, Northants. (*I.P.M. Exchequer Series II*, 480, 12.) The boy Walter Haddon with his younger brother James would, no doubt, accompany their mother to her new home at the Manor House, Welford, a most interesting old house, which was afterwards the Talbot Inn. Welford is the next village west of Naseby, and it is an interesting reflection that Walter and James Haddon, in their boyhood, must often have visited Naseby, which nearly two centuries afterwards became the residence of the Haddons, of whom this book treats.

Walter Haddon's mother was evidently a woman of education, for in the epithet which he wrote for her tomb he speaks of her as being a help and comrade to him in his work—"quæ studiis adfuit una meis." (*W. Haddoni Poemata*, 1567.) In her Will, dated October 12, 1572 (*P.C.C. 4, Martyn*), she states that £350 had been spent in making this tomb in Lillingston Darrell Church, Bucks, during her lifetime. This sum is the equivalent of about £3,000 in modern money. She chose Lillingston Darrell as her body's resting place, because her second husband, William Saunders, had died in 1540, and she had married as her third husband, Paul Dayrell, the owner of that Buckinghamshire village. In the chancel of its Church the tomb stands to-day, with lifesize effigies of Paul Dayrell and herself, and smaller figures of her thirteen children, and with her son Walter Haddon's Latin epitaph in good preservation. Her Will shows the greatness of her wealth, the generosity of her heart, and her love of learning. As a proof of the last quality, she leaves thirty pounds among thirty poor scholars at Oxford and Cambridge—"Such schollers as my executor shall thinke neede, and to be towardly in vertue and learning." But we must return to sketch the life of her famous son.

Walter Haddon was sent to Eton, whence he matriculated at King's College, Cambridge, as Scholar, in 1533, and took his B.A. in 1537, and his M.A. in 1541. In 1549 he was elected to the high office of Vice-Chancellor of the University, and took his degree of LL.D. By this time he had become one of the shining lights of the Reformation at Cambridge. In February, 1551-2 he was appointed Master of Trinity Hall, and in September 1552, the Crown, on account of his Protestant views, forced him on Magdalen College, Oxford, as its President, in place of a President of Papal leanings. But in the following year Queen Mary came to the throne, Protestantism went under a cloud, and Dr. Haddon found it prudent to resign in favour of the former President.

When Queen Elizabeth succeeded her sister, Dr. Haddon came to the fore again. His Latin poem congratulatory of her accession so greatly pleased the queen, herself an excellent Latin scholar, that she appointed him one of the Masters of the ancient

An Account of Sir Richard Haddon and Dr. Walter Haddon.

Court of Requests. In 1559, Dr. Haddon was selected by Archbishop Parker to be the Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, which was the chief court in England for testamentary matters. The same year the queen granted him a pension of £50 a year, the equivalent of about £500 of modern money; and in 1564, she gave the manor and lands of the former monastery of Wymondham, Norfolk, to him and his wife Margaret, a daughter of Sir John Clere, of Ormesby, in that county. His wife, however, did not live long to share in the enjoyment of the estate. On December 17, 1567, a licence was granted Dr. Haddon to marry as his second wife, Anne Sutton, daughter of Sir Henry Sutton, of Averham, Notts. (*London Marriage Licences. The Index Library.*)

Dr. Haddon's high favour at Court is illustrated not only by his sovereign's bounty towards him, but also by her famous reply to the question whether she preferred Dr. Haddon to Buchanan. In a sentence worthy of the Delphic Oracle the queen answered: "Buchananum omnibus antepono; Haddonum nemini postpono."—"I place Buchanan before all; I place Haddon after none." Another story is related which shows that Queen Elizabeth's admiration for Dr. Haddon's abilities caused her to tolerate in him a brusqueness of manner which would probably have ruined any other courtier. The queen told him that his boots stank. "I believe," replied Dr. Haddon, "that it is not my new boots which stink, but my old petitions to you which have been so long unopened." These petitions may have been partly of a political nature, for Dr. Haddon added a parliamentary career to his other activities. He represented Reigate in 1555, Thetford in 1558, Poole 1559, and Warwick from 1563 to 1567. (*Alumni Oxonienses.*) The queen employed him on several important political missions, sending him, on one occasion, as her envoy to Bruges. One of his poems expresses his delight with that beautiful city.

Dr. Haddon frequently suffered from ill-health, as his poems and letters more than once testify. He died on Jan. 24th, 1570-1, and was buried in Christ Church, Newgate Street, London, where his tomb, with its Latin epitaph, was totally destroyed in the great fire of London in 1666. The words of the epitaph, however, are preserved in *Weever's Funeral Monuments*, p. 391. They speak of him as "a most celebrated lawyer, orator and poet; easily the first man of his time in Latin and Greek eloquence."

In his Will (*P.C.C.* 7, *Holney*), Dr. Haddon left to his only child, his son Clere, by his first wife, "all my books towards the furtherance of his study," and £200, besides the lands of which he was legally the heir. These included Wymondham, mentioned above, and the manors of Hatcham, Surrey, and East Greenwich, Kent. (*I.P.M. Chancery Series II*, 161, 120). The latter manor was worth £20 a year, the equivalent of about £200 of our money. Clere Haddon, however, profited little by his father's books, money, or estates, for in the following May he was drowned in the Cam, at Cambridge, where he had lately become a Fellow of King's College. He was under 21 years of age and a bachelor, so that his estates passed to his heir at law, his mother's brother, Humphrey Yonge, of Crome D'Abytot, Worcestershire. No one can, therefore, trace their descent from Dr. Walter Haddon, but his fame as the most eminent Haddon in English history remains as a possession and inspiration to all Haddons.

JAMES HADDON, the younger brother of Dr. Walter Haddon, was regarded as of equal mental ability, but his career was less prosperous. Like his brother, he was an alumnus of King's College, taking his B.A. in 1541-2 and his M.A. in 1544. In 1546 he was elected one of the original Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, which was founded in that year by Henry VIII. In 1551 he became chaplain to the Duke of Suffolk, and tutor to his daughter, the ill-fated Lady Jane Grey.

On January 8th, 1552-3, James Haddon was nominated Dean of Exeter, but it is doubtful whether he was ever installed. As Dean-Designate, he took part in a famous debate upon sacramental questions, in the convocation of Canterbury, in October, 1553. In this he won a dialectical victory over Thomas Watson, afterwards Bishop of Lincoln. As a consequence he became a marked man among the Protestant party, and when Queen Mary came to the throne in the following year, he found it advisable to leave England for Strasburg, where he lived among the other exiled Reformers. He wrote from there in 1556, complaining of poverty, and died not long afterwards, but the exact date of his death is not known. His brother Walter wrote a touching epitaph in his memory.

NOTES ABOUT HADDONS IN VARIOUS COUNTIES.

IN RUTLAND there was a family of gentry named Haddon, who coming from Braseburgh, Lincolnshire, settled at Essendine in Rutland (*Visitation of Rutland, Harleian Society, vol. III*). This family remained at Essendine through the 17th and 18th centuries as shown by the Wills, at the Peterborough Probate Registry, of Deborah Haddon in 1703, Charles Haddon in 1743, and Elizabeth Haddon in 1766. Members of this family settled in other villages in the county *e.g.*, Joseph Haddon, at Braunston, whose Will dated 1684 shows him to have possessed considerable wealth. The Rev. Roger Haddon, who died Rector of Casterton Parva, in 1641, was probably a member of this branch. If so, he kept up the family's connection with Lincolnshire by choosing both his wives from Dowsby, in that county, (*Marriage Licences at Lincoln, in the Index Library*). But he may have been a native of Dowsby, where a Yeoman family of Haddons was living at that period.

In WARWICKSHIRE we find numerous Haddons in its eastern part, adjacent to Northamptonshire, whence, doubtless, they came. They were nearly all agriculturists. The Wills of about a dozen of them are preserved at Lichfield. It is an interesting fact that a Thomas Haddon of Willey in this county moved to Sibbertoft, the next parish to Naseby, about 1673. (*The Correction Book for 1681 in the Diocesan Record Room, Peterborough.*) There he became Churchwarden and left a good fortune to his sons, Thomas, Daniel and Joseph. (*See his Will at Somerset House, Sept. 13, 1728.*) But there is no connection, apparently, between him and the Naseby Haddons. Another Warwickshire Haddon who succeeded in life was Peter Haddon, son of John Haddon, Yeoman of Woolston, near Rugby. He took his B.A. at Oxford in 1677, became Vicar of his native parish in 1680, and of Bolton le Moors, Lancashire, in 1691. (*See Foster's Alumni Oxonienses.*) This family seems to have been connected with Northamptonshire, for John Haddon of Woolston certified the presentation of Daniel Walsh to the Rectory of St. Sepulchre's, Northampton, on November 27, 1657. (*R. M. Serjeantson's History of St. Sepulchre's, p. 157.*) Furthermore in Shakespeare's town the Haddons were represented. A William Haddon was living there in Shakespeare's life-time. (*See the Stratford-on-Avon Register, p. II, printed by the Parish Register Society.*) There are still many Haddons in this county.

LEICESTERSHIRE had numerous Haddons, especially on its Northamptonshire side, from early times. In 1487 a John Haddon owned a messuage in the town of Market Harborough, in which to-day his namesake-Firm of John Haddon & Co. has its world-famous Type Foundry. (*Stock's Market Harborough Records, p. 193.*) In the 16th and 17th centuries Haddons were to be found at Bosworth, Burbage, Enderby and other places in this county. (*Leicestershire Wills, 1495-1649, in the Index Library.*)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, besides being the native county of Dr. Walter Haddon, was the home of several Haddons at Newport Pagnell. They are described as "Gentlemen," and so were people of some position and substance.

BERKSHIRE seems to have possessed few Haddons. There was, however, a Michael Haddon, a prosperous brewer of Windsor, who died in 1694, leaving a son Richard, whose son was named Michael.

OXFORDSHIRE furnishes a quota of Haddons, who probably originated from the place Haddon in the parish of Bampton in this county. An early Haddon of Oxfordshire is mentioned below under Bedfordshire. In 1516, Sir Richard Haddon, of London, possessed land at Astall, in Oxfordshire, where his younger son John is said to have lived and left descendants who died out in the male line in the fifth generation (*Stowe Mss., 624, p. 175-6*), but we doubt this descent. There was a Richard Haddon, alias Smith, of Kingham, who died in 1681 (*See his Will at Somerset House, 135 North*), leaving an eldest son Richard.

At Tackley there were also many Haddons, alias Smith, in the 16th and 17th centuries. It would seem probable that it was a branch of these Oxfordshire Haddons, alias Smith, who settled at Charlton, near Newbottle, just across the Northamptonshire border. (*See the Will of Bridget Haddon, alias Smith, of Charlton, Dec. 1, 1590, at Somerset House, 3 Sainberfe.*) There they afterwards dropped the alias "Smith" and were a prosperous yeoman family down to modern times. Their house has been bought and modernised by Sir F. E. Smith in very recent years. In Oxford itself was a Thomas Haddon, whose son John became Rector of Warrington, Lancashire, from 1723 till his death in 1766. His son, Peter Haddon, was Vicar of Sandbach, Cheshire, in 1775, and Surrogate of the Archbishop of York's Probate Court in 1799.

BEDFORDSHIRE contained a family of Haddons at Dunstable, who held a leading position in the town from at least 1550, when the Church Register there begins. They were possibly descendants of William Haddon of the County of Oxford, whom Thomas, the Prior of Dunstable, when about to "go beyond the seas," nominated his attorney in England for the space of one year, from September 2, 1360. (*The Patent Roll for 1360.*) It is perhaps worth remarking that about the year 1810 John Haddon, the founder of John Haddon & Co., renewed the name Haddon in Dunstable by living there for a few years.

HERTFORDSHIRE. In Hertford itself there was a Francis Haddon, a Quaker, who for his faith suffered imprisonment from 1664 to 1672. (*Besse's Sufferings of the Quakers, vol. I., p. 248.*) He died in 1679, apparently unmarried. (*See his Will at Somerset House, 143 King.*)

ESSEX contained many Haddons, who probably overflowed thither from London. There was, for instance, a Richard Haddon of Barking, Gentleman, who died in 1655. (*See his Will at Somerset House, 254 Aylett.*) At Woodford was another Richard Haddon, whose son William was appointed Administrator of his estate on April 30, 1660. (*Admon, Act Book at Somerset House.*) In the same year Samuel Haddon of Chingford left his freehold land to his son Abraham Haddon. (*See his Will at Somerset House, 5 Laud.*) In the next century we find at Stapleford Tawney tombstones of Haddons described as "citizens of London."

KENT. In the 15th century Haddons occupied prominent positions at Sandwich. That town returned representatives, called Barons, to Parliament. Among them were Robert Haddon, chosen Baron in 1410, Thomas Haddon in 1436, John Haddon in 1441, and Thomas Haddon in 1446, 1448 and 1449. (*Horsted's History of Kent, vol. IV., p. 262.*) These were quite a distinct family from Sir Richard Haddon and his descendants at S. Mary Cray in the 16th and 17th centuries, of whom an account has already been given.

SUSSEX had its share of Haddons. Thus an Alexander Haddon of East Grinstead in 1647 obtained a licence from the Archbishop of Canterbury's Faculty Office to marry a Martha Pickering—a name which, curiously enough, a sister of the Founder of John Haddon & Co. bore after her marriage. (*See page 48.*) There were also Haddons at Hastings in the 16th century. (*Sussex Wills, in the Index Library.*)

SOMERSETSHIRE has been the home of numerous Haddons from the time of Henry Haddon in 1256, the great grandfather of the Sir Henry Haddon of Isle Brewers, who has been already mentioned, down to the present day. Some of these Haddons owned land also in Dorset in early times. (*Hutchin's History of Dorset, vol. III., p. 665.*) Possibly to this family belonged Henry of Haddon and Richard of Haddon, who about the year 1250 witnessed a grant to the Church of Culintum, now spelt Colynton, in Devonshire. (*Historical MSS. Commission, Dean and Chapter of Exeter's MSS. vol. IV., p. 67.*)

WORCESTERSHIRE supplies us with a settlement of Haddons at Rowley, including a Richard Haddon who died in 1612. (*Worcestershire Wills in the Index Library.*)

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE gives us an Elizabeth Haddon at Caythorpe in the parish of Lowdham in 1683, and a George Haddon at Gotham in 1705. The Wills of both these are at the York Probate Registry.

YORKSHIRE was the home, but probably not the native place, of Richard Haddon, a wealthy barber-surgeon of Leeds, who died there in 1674. From his Will, preserved at York, it appears that he was a brother of the George Haddon of London who died in 1682 (*His Will is at Somerset House, 98 Cattle*) and that he had a coat of arms. From these two facts he was almost certainly a descendant of Sir Richard Haddon. He leaves legacies to the Vicar and several Aldermen of Leeds, and the bulk of his property to his only son Godfrey. The latter had a lawsuit in 1711 about some of his land at Bishop Monckton (*Chancery Proceedings No. 85*). He died in 1716 (*See his Will at York*) and his lands passed to his wife Frances and ultimately to his son Joseph Haddon, who was a freeholder of Leeds in 1742. (*Yorkshire Poll Book for 1742.*)

LINCOLNSHIRE, besides being the County whence the Rutland Haddons came and having a yeoman family of Haddons at Dowsby, as mentioned above, gives us an Elizabeth Haddon at Witham-on-the-Hill who died in 1697. (*See her Will at Somerset House.*)

NORFOLK had its colony of Haddons, including Leonard Haddon of Little Barmingham, husbandman, who died in 1654, (*See his Will at Somerset House, 27 Aylett*) and Robert Haddon of Neatishead, who died the next year. (*Admon. Act Book for 1655.*) In the same century a Thomas Haddon, nephew of the Richard Haddon of Leeds, lived at Ludlam; and in the 19th century the Rev. T. C. Haddon was many years Vicar of Tunstall. (*See page 39 of this book.*)

SUFFOLK provides us with two Haddons who were Schoolmasters. In 1764 Samuel Haddon was Head Master of Stowmarket School, where Crabbe the poet was one of his pupils for a time. He resigned Stowmarket in 1769, his son John Haddon succeeding him, and became Head Master of Stonham Aspell. Both father and son were "excellent scholars, good Grecians and superior mathematicians." (*Hollingsworth's History of Stowmarket, p. 160.*) Samuel Haddon had a lively time at Stonham Aspell. A dispute about what constituted his duties ended in a suit in Chancery, during which he locked up the school and house for three years! The legal proceedings exhausted his money, and he had to give up the contest. He returned to Stowmarket, and opened a private school there. (*Victoria County History of Suffolk, vol. II., pp. 342 and 348.*)

CAMBRIDGESHIRE besides being the residence of Dr. Walter Haddon for many years, supplies us with a Rev. Edward Haddon, Rector of Little Garsdon, who died in 1713. His Will, preserved at Peterborough among the Ely Consistory Court Wills, is a very interesting document and shows that he had two sisters and a brother Samuel who had apparently all emigrated to Virginia.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE is the county that can claim more Haddons than any other, as we should naturally expect from its possessing two villages named Haddon. It may also be that their inhabitants in early days had considerable spirit of adventure. We have seen how they overflowed into neighbouring counties, and also as far as London. In Northamptonshire itself they were widespread from ancient times. The first Haddon mentioned in the county's history is Godfrey of Haddon, who was instituted Vicar of Staverton in 1231. Haddons seem to have long dwelt there, for in 1473 we have the Will (*at Somerset House, 268 Wattys.*) of William Haddon, of Staverton and West Haddon. He mentions "my sonne John Haddon, Doctor," and "my sonne Richard." The latter probably became the Sir Richard Haddon of London, whose life and that of his grandson, Dr. Walter Haddon, have already been described. No Haddons remained in Staverton, West Haddon, or East Haddon when the Church Registers of those villages begin.

But long before that time men of East and West Haddon had gone forth to dwell in various places in Northamptonshire. For instance we find a Henry of Haddon witnessing a charter about land at Creaton as early as 1368. (*R. M. Serjeantson's History of S. Giles' Church, Northampton, p. 323*), and Haddons lived at Creaton long afterwards. Thus a Thomas Haddon of Creaton was a Commissioner for the Survey of Naseby in 1592. (*Special Commissioners of the Exchequer, No. 1692, at the Public Record Office*). He was doubtless the Thomas Haddon who married Elizabeth Edmunds at Naseby, on February 6th, 1592-3, and presumably the Thomas

Haddon who was "presented" to the Archdeacon of Northampton on January 10, 1604 by John Haddon, churchwarden of Creaton, for "hunting upon Sunday." (*Correction Book 37, p. 186, in the Diocesan Record Room at Peterborough.*)

The parishes of Northamptonshire where Haddons seem most numerous before 1700 are Spratton, Brixworth, Hardingstone, Flore, and Newbottle-with-Charlton. But we find them in considerable numbers at Cottesbrook, Crick, Mears Ashby, and Kettering. They were also resident at many other villages, including Blakesley, Long Buckby, Creaton, Holcott, Teeton, Blisworth, Sibbertoft, and Wootton.

In the county town itself there have been Haddons from the 14th century to the present day. The most eminent of them was Laurence Haddon, who served as M.P. for Northampton in 1368, and as Mayor in 1381. Those of later times were apparently in somewhat humbler circumstances. In the 17th century the most substantial Haddons in the county were those of yeoman family at Newbottle-with-Charlton, Flore, Sibbertoft, and Spratton. It is by no means impossible that Spratton may have been the original home of the Richard Haddon who married at Naseby in 1701. It is very likely that his father was also named Richard, for another Richard Haddon, who was certainly not his son, was buried at Naseby the year after himself, namely in 1712. This other Richard Haddon may well have been the Richard Haddon who was baptised at Spratton in 1640 but unfortunately the next volume of the Spratton Church Registers (1653 to 1737) has long been lost, and no Will or other document can be found to throw any light on the subsequent life of this Richard Haddon. The chief reason for the identification of these two Richard Haddons is that all the Christian names which occur among the Naseby Haddons for many years are to be found among the Spratton Haddons, and Christian names do persist in families in a most remarkable manner. The identification, however, must remain an absolute supposition.

This sketch of the ramifications of the Haddon family during many centuries would be incomplete without mention being made of two of them who "went beyond the seas," as the old phrase runs. We find a John Haddon, a physician in the Isle of Antigua, who died there in 1739, leaving his executors power to export sugar to Great Britain during the minority of his heir. This is an interesting anticipation of the import trade that his namesake-firm of John Haddon & Co. now conducts. This Dr. John Haddon of Antigua was the grandson of a Lieutenant Richard Haddon, who was granted 250 acres of land in Antigua in 1676, which he turned into a sugar plantation and left it to his son Captain John Haddon, who dying in 1732 left it to his eldest son Dr. John Haddon. The latter was at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Medicine in 1725. The Haddons of Antigua were a numerous family. (*See Oliver's History of Antigua, vol. II., page 41, etc.*) The other emigrant Haddon that must be mentioned is the Southwark Quakeress, of Northamptonshire ancestry, Elizabeth Haddon, who, about the year 1700, went to the Quaker Settlement in New Jersey. There her father, John Haddon of Southwark, bought her a plantation or farm of several hundred acres, on which she settled. Near it the present town of Haddonfield has grown up. She has been immortalised by Longfellow in one of his *Poems of a Wayside Inn*.

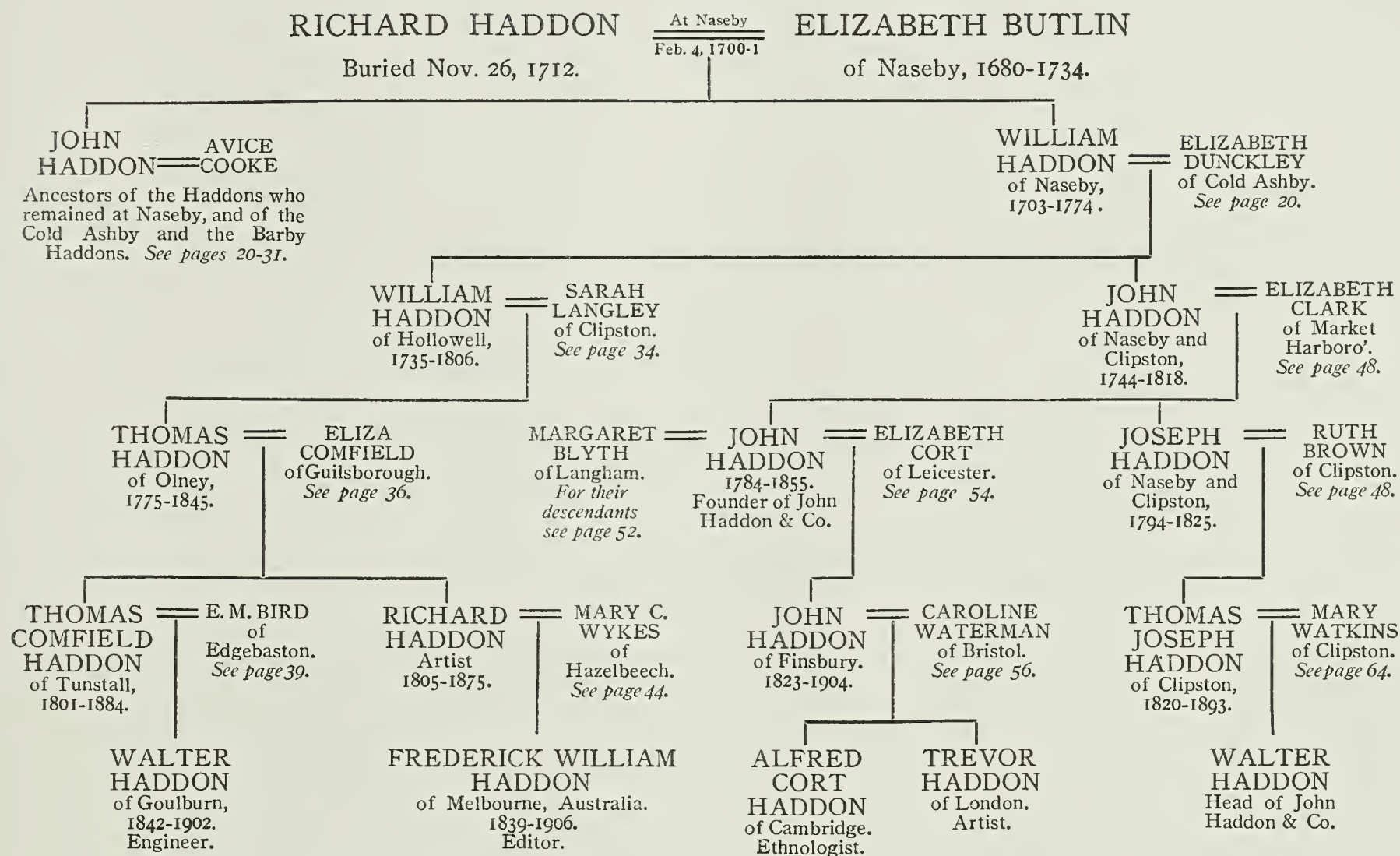
The facts set forth in this Introduction speak for themselves. The chronicler of the Haddons has no need to be also their panegyrist. It only remains for me to express my grateful thanks to all those who in various ways have rendered me courteous and ready aid in my task. Among them I must include the officials of various Probate Registries and Public Libraries as well as members of the family whose pedigree this book sets forth. Without their aid I could have accomplished little. Above all, my thanks are due to Mr. Walter Haddon for his constant encouragement of my efforts.

W. G. CRUFT.

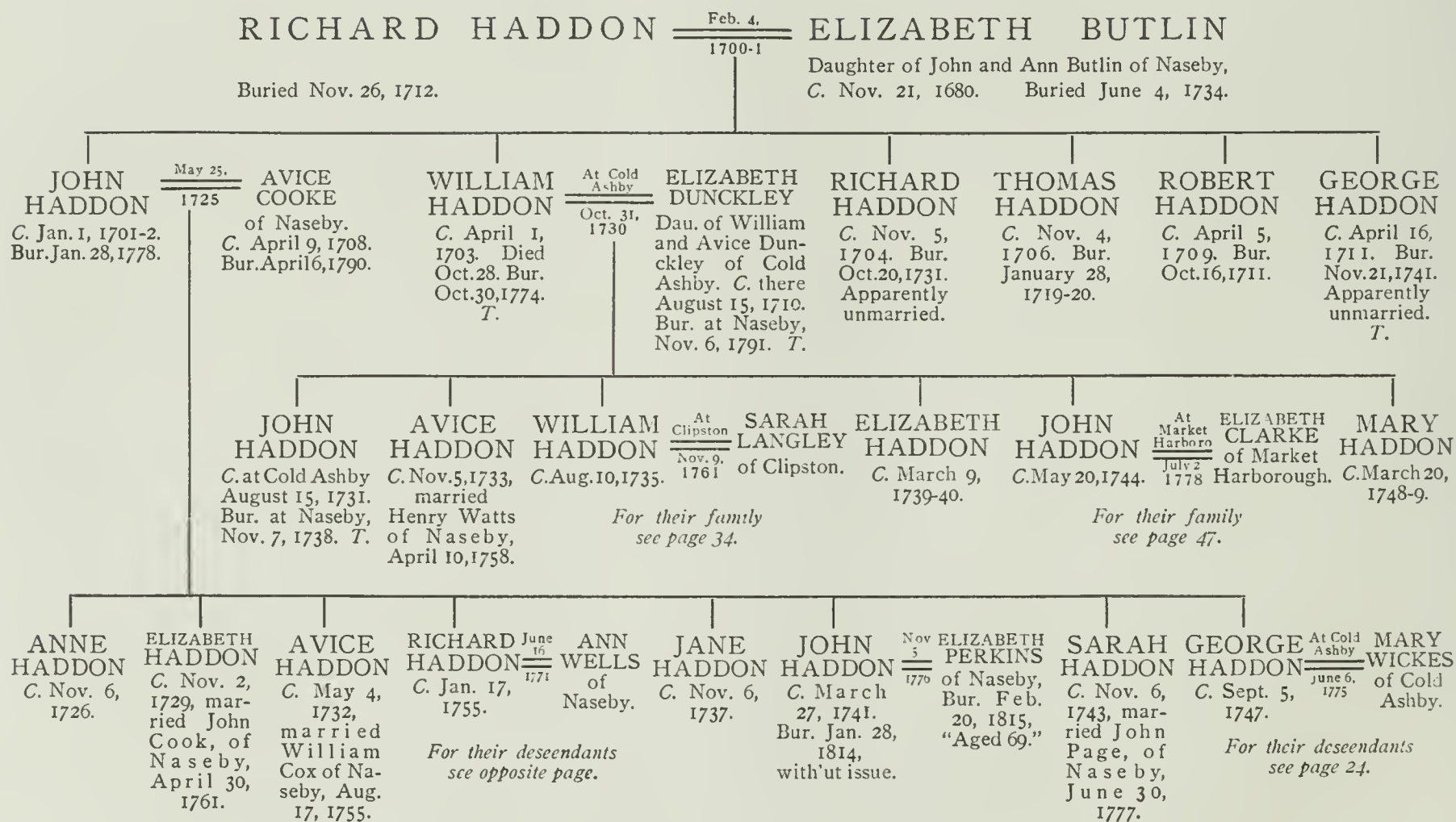
NASEBY VICARAGE,

November 28th, 1914.

TABLE OF THE MAIN LINES OF THE HADDON PEDIGREE, 1701-1914.



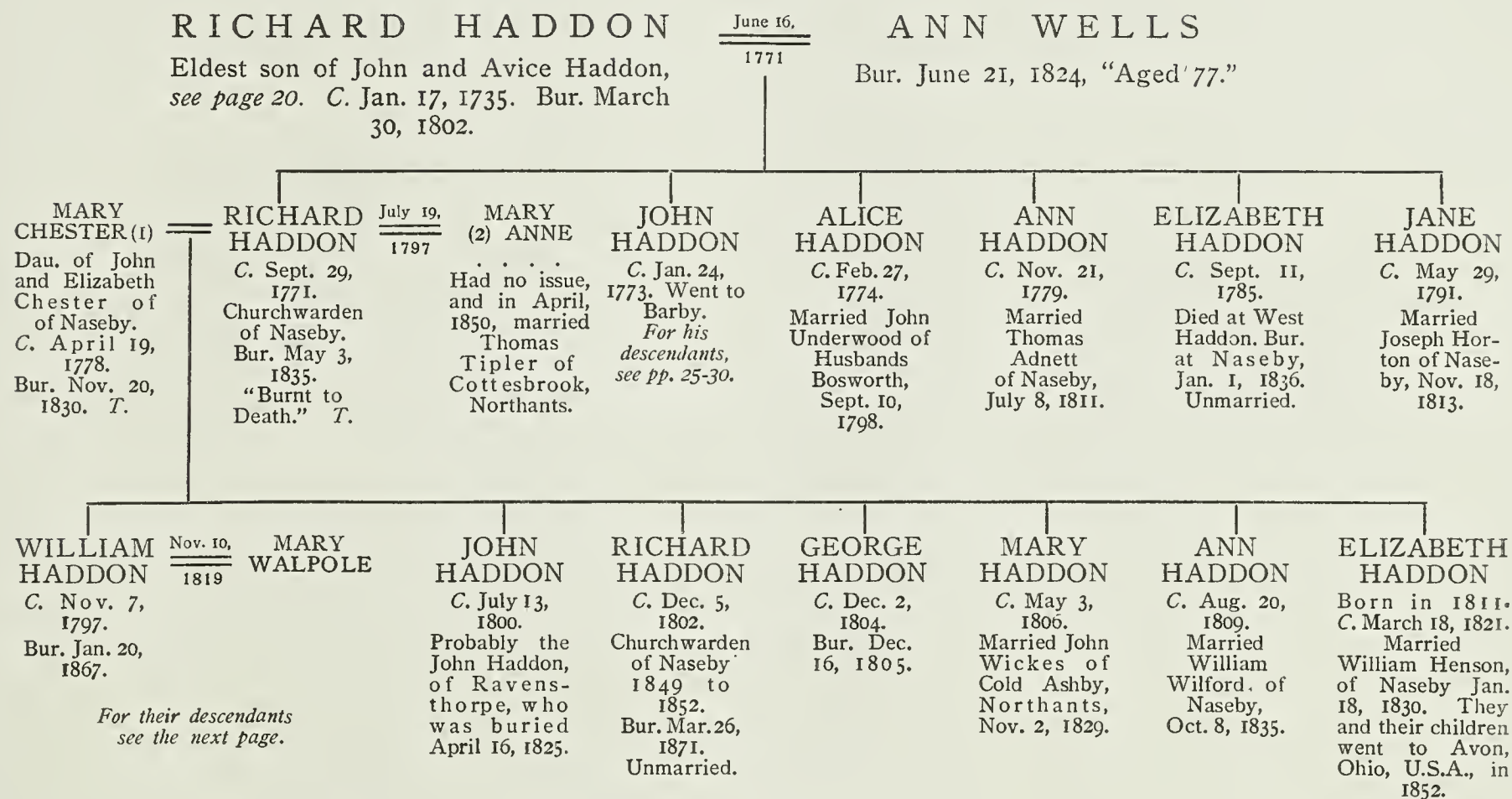
PEDIGREE OF THE NASEBY HADDONS, 1701-1771.



ABBREVIATIONS: C. Christened; = Married; Bur. Buried; Dau Daughter; T. Tombstone

NOTE: All christenings, marriages and burials took place at Naseby unless stated otherwise.

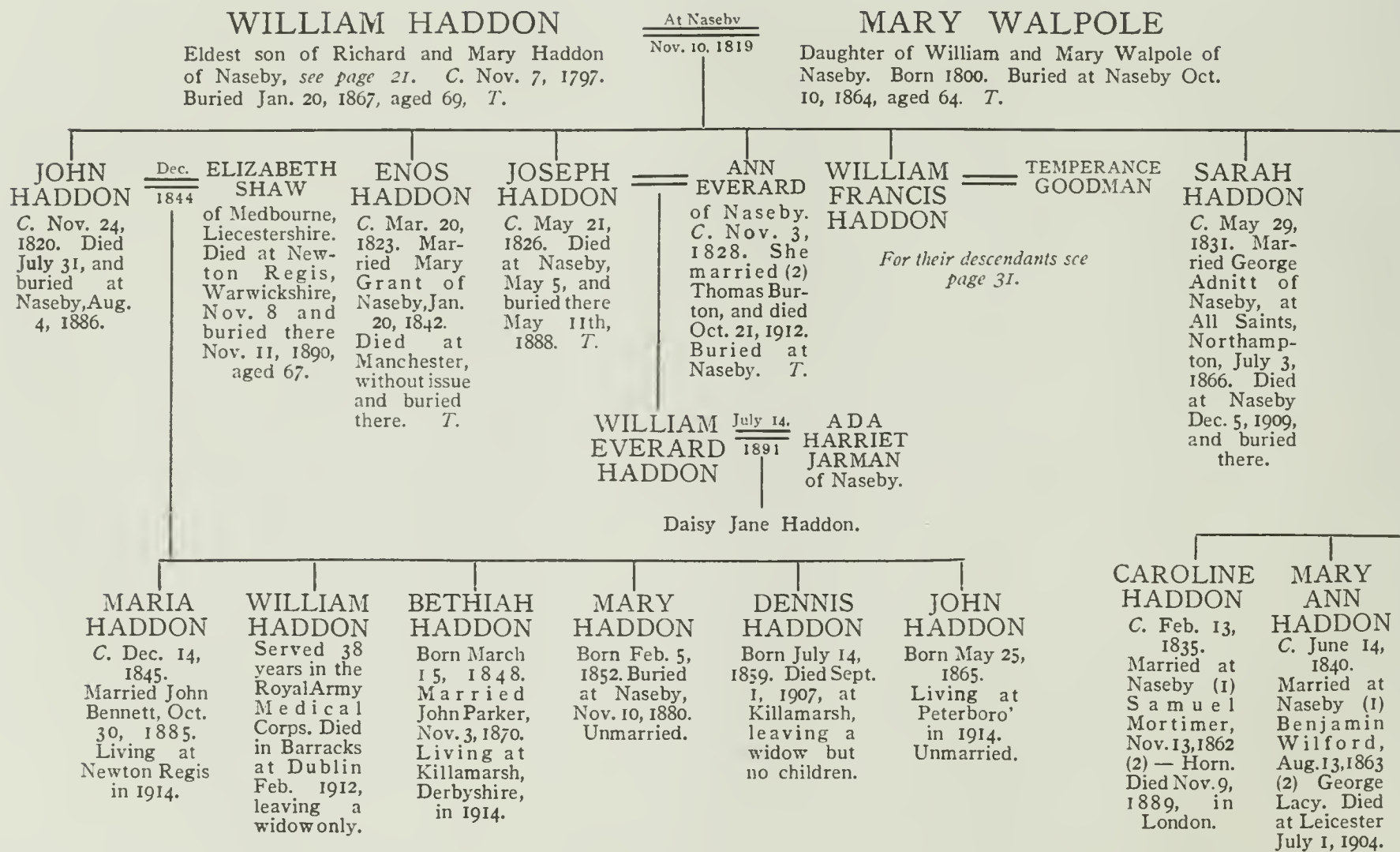
PEDIGREE OF THE NASEBY HADDONS, 1771-1819.



ABBREVIATIONS: C. Christened; = Married; Bur. Buried; Dau. Daughter; T. Tombstone.

NOTE All Christenings, Marriages and Burials took place at Naseby unless otherwise stated.

PEDIGREE OF THE NASEBY HADDONS, 1819-1891.



NOTE.—No one named Haddon has lived at Naseby since 1891. The name so familiar in the village since at least 1701, is heard there no more.

NOTES ABOUT HADDONS WHO STAYED AT NASEBY.

ON the preceding pages have been given the bare chronological facts about the elder branch of the Haddons, who lived the quiet lives of agriculturists at this historic village. With two exceptions, there is nothing to be said about them, save that they have come to the Well of Life and in the words of Edward FitzGerald:—

“ Have drunk their cup a round or two before,
And one by one crept silently to rest.”

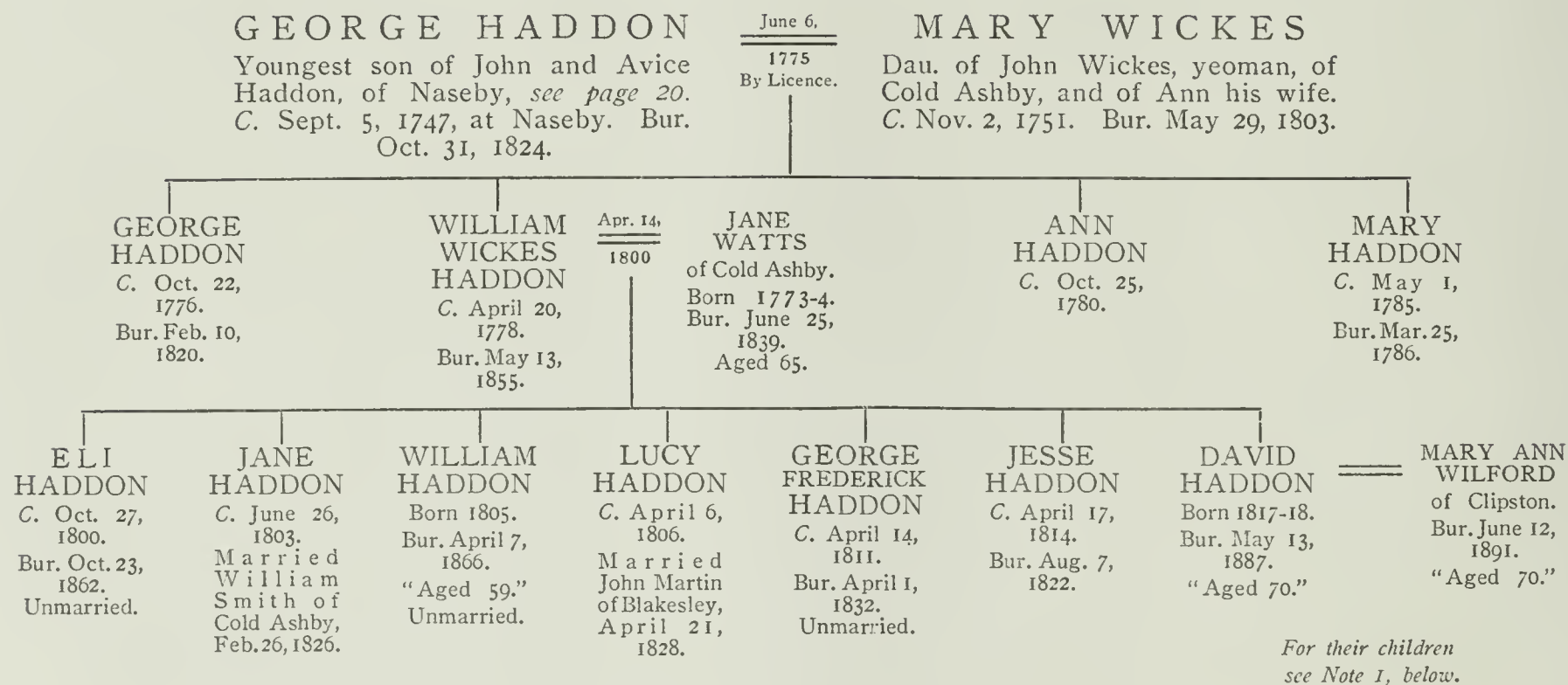
The first of these two exceptions was Richard Haddon, 1771-1835, who met with a tragic death, that is still remembered in Naseby. In May, 1835, he drove to Northampton to attend, as Churchwarden, the Archdeacon's annual Visitation. On his way home night began to fall, and he stopped his horse to light a lantern. As he was doing so the horse started off again, and the lantern, with its door open, fell out of his hands on to some loose straw that happened to be on the floor of the trap. In a moment the straw caught fire, and aided by the draught caused by the moving vehicle, it flared up so fiercely that before he could stop his restive horse and get out of the trap, his legs were severely burnt. He managed to reach home, but the effect of the burns and the shock were so great that he died within a few days. An inhabitant of Naseby, living in 1914, remembers as a child seeing the trap with its floor charred by the fire, and also recollects the large attendance at the unfortunate man's funeral.

The other exception, mentioned above, is William Haddon, 1797-1867. Like his father, whose tragic end has just been described, he lived at Purlieu Farm, Naseby. But not content with a farm only, he started a business as a General Carrier. This was, of course, in the days before railways were known. He developed his business with great energy, and his wagons used to convey goods between different towns in the midlands, and occasionally went as far as Manchester in the one direction and London in the other.

But his best claim to a niche in local history is that he carted the stone for the Naseby obelisk, erected in 1823, on the highest point in the parish, as a memorial of the famous Battle of June 14, 1645. The obelisk was raised by Mr. John Purcell FitzGerald and his wife Mary Frances, who had brought him the Naseby estate. They were the parents of Edward FitzGerald, whose translation of *Omar Khay yám* has given him a place among the immortals of English literature. Though Edward FitzGerald lived chiefly in Suffolk he was extremely fond of visiting Naseby, which he describes as “such glorious country.” Here in 1831 he composed *The Meadows in Spring*, of which Charles Lamb wrote “’Tis a poem I envy.”

The obelisk, for which William Haddon's wagons brought the stone, was curiously enough the cause of a life-long friendship between Edward FitzGerald and Thomas Carlyle. The latter visited Naseby in May, 1842, in company with Dr. Arnold of Rugby. Shortly afterwards he was introduced to Edward FitzGerald in London, and finding that the poet often visited Naseby, he told how he himself had just been there in order the better to describe the battlefield in his forthcoming *Letters of Oliver Cromwell*. He would not believe that the battle had not been fought near the obelisk, but nearly a mile from it. FitzGerald, however, on his next visit to Naseby opened several graves on the true site of the battle, described to Carlyle how they contained the undoubted bones of the slain, and sent him a tooth from a skull. Carlyle replied with a characteristic letter, in which he spoke of “that blockhead of an obelisk; it might as well stand at Charing Cross.” See the *Letters of Edward FitzGerald*, vol. I. pp. 126-131.

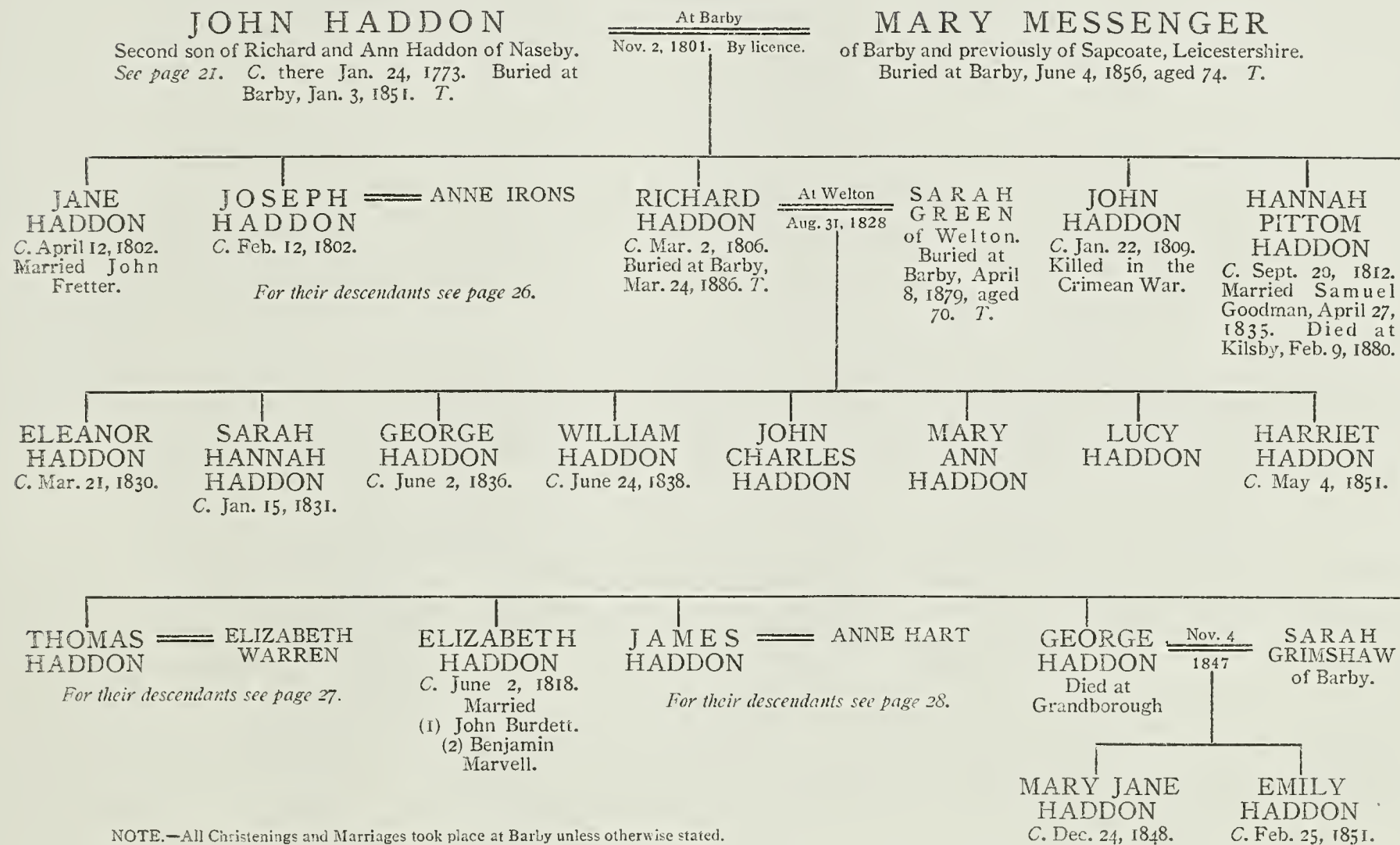
COLD ASHBY BRANCH OF THE NASEBY HADDONS.



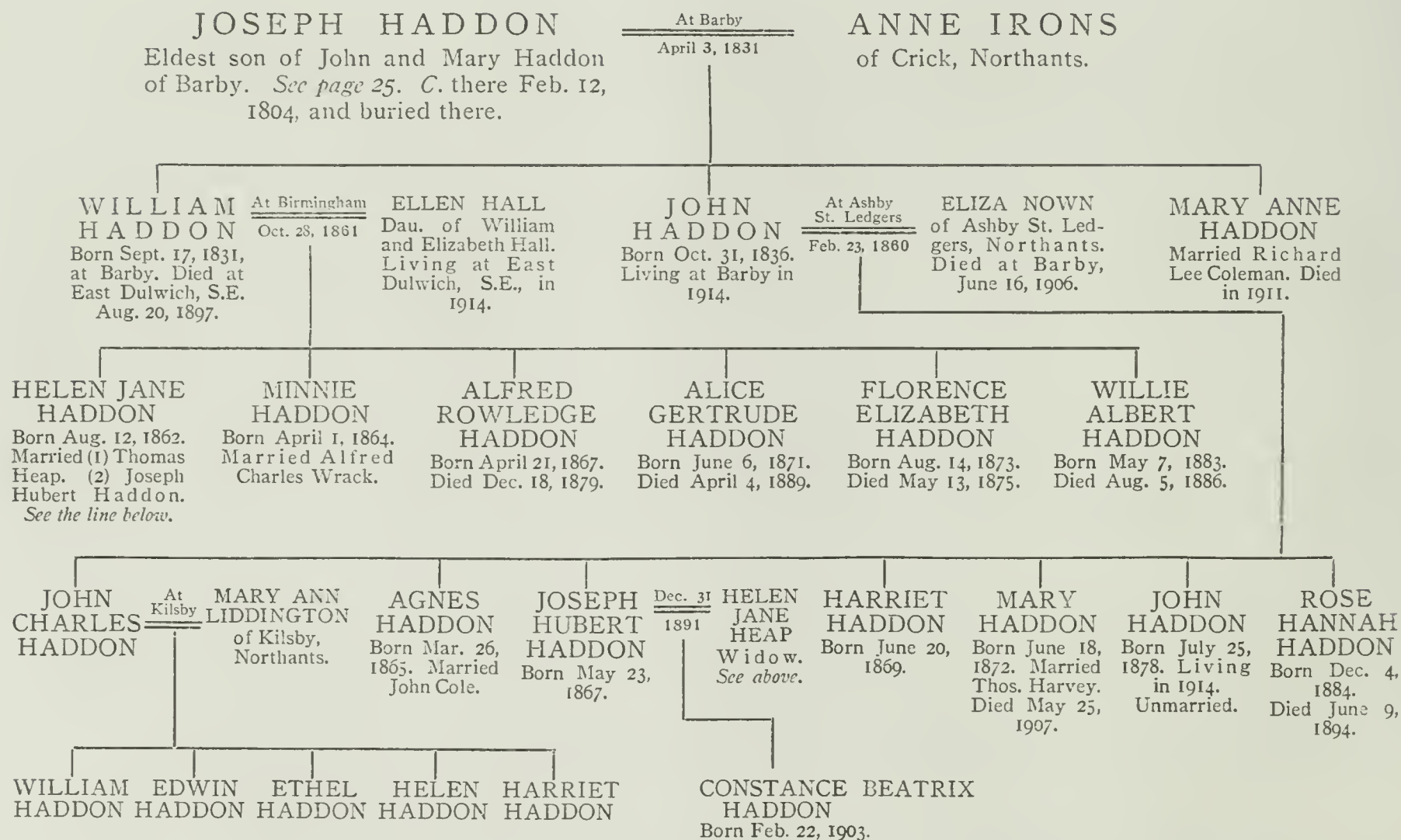
NOTE 1.—The children of David and Mary Ann Haddon were Sarah Louisa, who married Thomas Archer of Cold Ashby; George Frederick who died, aged 19; William Wykes, who married Maria Cheney; Jane Elizabeth, who married John Cheney; John Thomas who died without issue in 1910; Mary Ann who married James Wilford in 1883; Lucy Ann, living at Cold Ashby in 1914, unmarried; and Joseph, who died without issue at Ashby Folville in 1912.

NOTE 2.—All the christenings, marriages and burials took place at Cold Ashby, unless stated otherwise, except the marriages mentioned in Note 1, which were solemnised at various places.

THE FAMILY OF JOHN AND MARY HADDON OF BARBY, NORTHANTS.



THE DESCENDANTS OF JOSEPH AND ANNE HADDON OF BARBY.



DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS AND ELIZABETH HADDON OF BARBY.

THOMAS HADDON

Fourth son of John and Mary Haddon of Barby, *see page 25*. Buried there Feb. 23, 1860. Aged 43. T.

At Barby

Nov. 19, 1844

ELIZABETH WARREN

of Priors Marston, Warwickshire. Buried at Barby, Aug. 26, 1890. Aged 73. T.

KATE (3)
COCKSEGE
of Cockfield,
Suffolk. Born
Dec. 22, 1876.
Has a son Sid-
ney Richard
Haddon, born
June 26, 1902,
and a daughter
Jessie Helena
Haddon, born
Sept. 13, 1906.

Jan 22
1901
EMMA (2)
THOMPSON
of Barby.
Born Dec. 24,
1840. Died
Aug. 13, 1898.
Bur. at Barby.

Oct. 14
1870
THOMAS
HADDON
Born Dec. 6,
1845. Living at
Barby in 1914.

Dec. 24
1867
(1) ELIZA
WARD
Born at Kilsby.
Buried there
March 1868.

Mar. 15
1877
ELLEN (2)
BEESTON
of Dudley.
Born Sept.
13, 1847.
Living at
Tivdale,
Tipton, in
1914.

HENRY
JOHN
HADDON
C. at Barby,
May 21, 1848.
Died Mar. 14,
1915, at Tip-
ton, Staffs.

(1) EMILY
FURBY
Died at Dud-
ley, Oct. 29,
1875, leaving
one daughter
Elizabeth
Anne
Haddon, who
married
John English,
Sept. 12,
1903. Living
at Dudley in
1914, widow.

THOMAS
HADDON
Born April 23,
1872. Married
Jane Powell.
Living at
Coventry in
1914. Has four
daughters.

HENRY
HADDON
Born Jan. 9,
1873. Married
Florence
Elliott.
Living at
Northampton
in 1914. Has
five children.

GEORGE
HADDON
Born Mar. 17,
1875. Married
Sarah Smart.
Living at
Handsworth in
1914, without
issue.

ARTHUR
HADDON
Born Oct. 6,
1879. Married
Mary Ellen
Bennett, Dec.
26, 1910.
Living at Tivi-
dale in 1914.

MAUD
HADDON
Born May 23,
1882. Living
at Tivdale in
1914.
Unmarried.

WILLIAM
POULTNEY
HADDON
Born Feb. 15, 1884.
Married
Gwendoline
Sylvia Webb,
Aug. 12, 1913.
Living at Tivdale
in 1914.

FREDERICK
HADDON
Born Feb. 11, 1886.
Married
Lilian Webb,
at Auckland, New
Zealand, in May,
1911. Living there
in 1914.

JAMES
ARTHUR
HADDON
Born June, 1877.
Now a Lce.-Cpl.
in the R.E. Un-
married.

EDITH
HADDON
Born Aug. 29, 1879.
Married
John Hartwell,
Nov. 29, 1914.

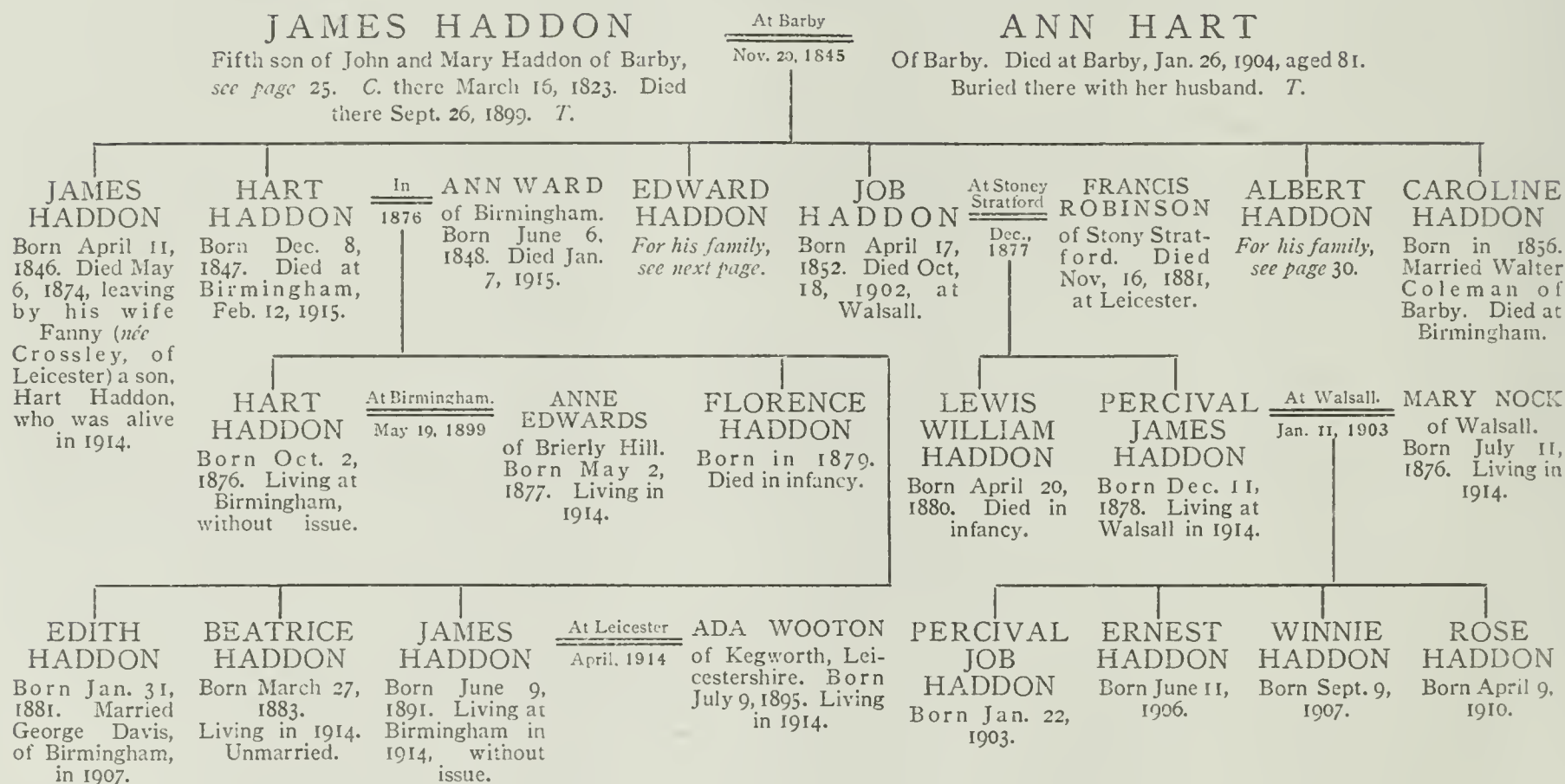
MATILDA
HADDON
Born April 9, 1882.
Married
Thomas Cross,
June 25, 1902.

ARTHUR
HADDON
C. at Barby, July
28, 1850. Living
at New Bilton,
Rugby, in 1914.

ANN BIRD
Died July 17,
1912,
without issue.

HUBERT
HADDON
Died at Coventry in
1915, leaving a son
William Haddon,
serving with the
Canadian Conting-
ent in the War, and
several daughters.

THE DESCENDANTS OF JAMES AND ANN HADDON OF BARBY.



THE FAMILY OF EDWARD AND PHŒBE JANE HADDON OF KILSBY.

EDWARD HADDON

Third son of James and Ann Haddon of Barby, Northants. *See page 28.* Born at Barby, January 31, 1850. Died at Kilsby, Northants, May 8, 1914. T.

At Clifton, Warwickshire

December 29, 1874

PHŒBE JANE ALLEN

Daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Allen of Clifton, Warwickshire. Born at Clifton, September 30, 1851. Living at Kilsby, Northants, in 1914.

CAROLINE
HADDON
Born Oct. 13, 1875,
at Liverpool. Married
at Kilsby Church, David
Park. Living at
Heathersgill, Cum-
berland, in 1914.

ALBERT
EDWARD
HADDON
Born Sept. 25, 1876,
at Liverpool. Living
at Kilsby, in
1914. Unmarried.

AMY LOUISA
HADDON
Born April 8, 1878.
Died at Kilsby,
June 21, 1891.

PHŒBE ANN
HADDON
Born June 15, 1879.
Died July 2, 1882.

JOHN HENRY
HADDON
Born July 28, 1880,
at Barby. Living at
Winnipeg, Canada,
in 1914. Unmarried.

FRANCIS
ALICE
HADDON
Born Nov. 1, 1881,
at Barby. Married
in Canada, William
Archer. Living at
Winnipeg in 1914.

ALLEN
FRANK
HADDON
Born Jan. 4, 1883.
Died Feb. 14, 1883.

PHŒBE
FLORENCE
HADDON
Born Feb. 10, 1884,
at Barby. Married
at Hinckley,
Thomas Allen.

EGBERT
ALLEN
HADDON
Born May 6, 1885,
at Barby. Living in
Winnipeg in 1914.
Unmarried.

DORA
BEATRICE
HADDON
Born Nov. 25, 1886,
at Kilsby. Living
there in 1914. Un-
married.

CHRISTOPHER
FREDERICK
HADDON
Born Dec. 25, 1887,
at Kilsby. Living at
Winnipeg, in 1914.
Unmarried.

VIOLET
HADDON
Born Mar. 27, 1889.
Died Mar. 29, 1889.

LOTTIE
MAY
HADDON
Born May 9, 1890,
at Kilsby. Living
there in 1914. Un-
married.

NINA
BLANCHE
HADDON
Born June 15, 1891,
at Kilsby. Living
there in 1914. Un-
married.

THE FAMILY OF ALBERT AND JANE ALICE HADDON OF BARBY.

ALBERT HADDON

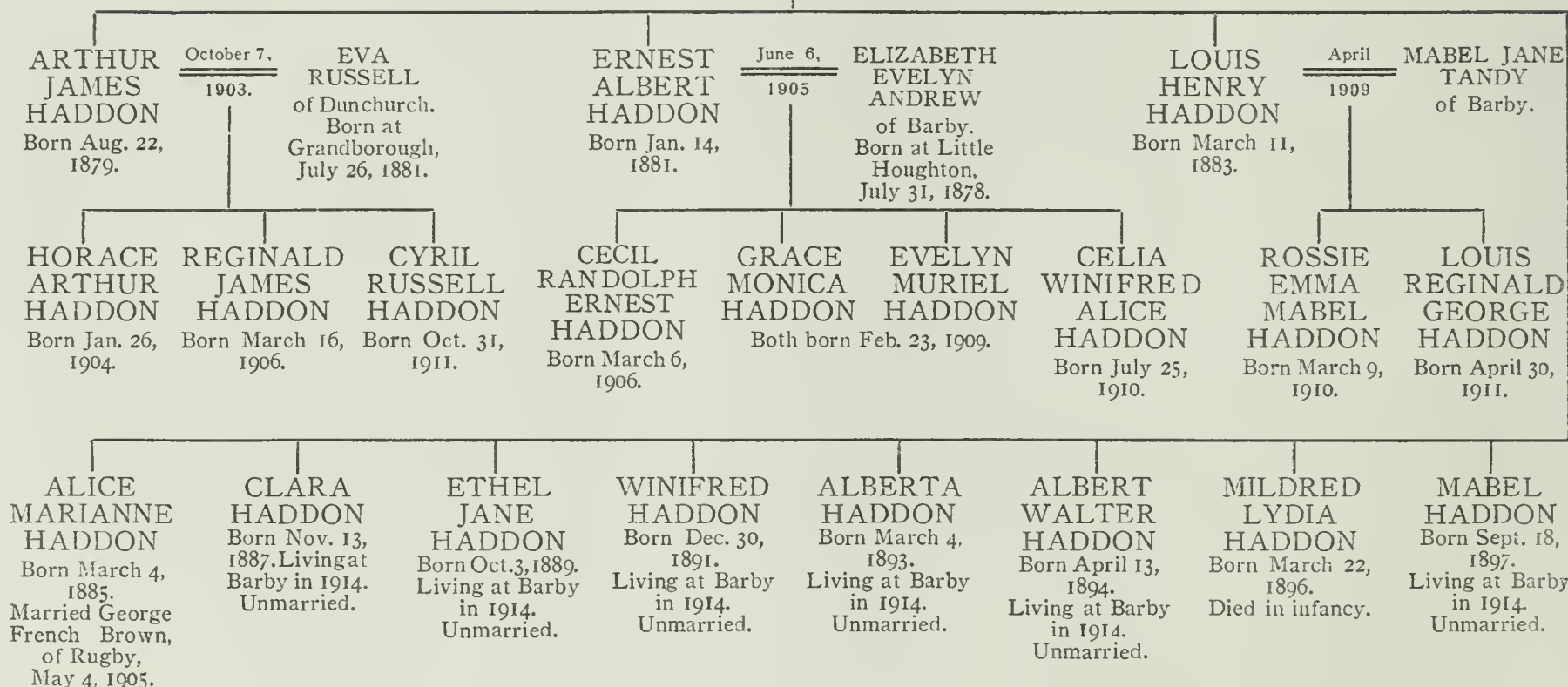
Oct. 9, 1878

At Barby

JANE ALICE COLEMAN

Fifth son of James and Ann Haddon of Barby, *see page 28*. Born at Barby, Mar. 14, 1854. Living at Barby in 1914.

Daughter of John Henry and Sarah Elizabeth Coleman of Barby. Born at Barby, November 20, 1856.



NOTE.—All the births took place at Barby, except those of the children of Arthur James and Eva Haddon, who were born at Rugby.

THE DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM FRANCIS AND TEMPERANCE HADDON.

WILLIAM FRANCIS HADDON

at Kilsby Chapel

Fourth son of William and Mary Haddon of Naseby. See p. 22. June 12, 1861. By licence
C. there Aug. 3, 1838. Died at Birmingham Oct. 17, 1886.
Buried at Yardley Cemetery, near Birmingham. T.

TEMPERANCE GOODMAN

Daughter of Samuel Goodman of Barby, and of his wife Hannah (née Haddon). See page 25. Born at Barby, July 9, 1835. Died at Birmingham April 17, 1901. Buried with her husband. T.

FRANCIS
WILLIAM
GOODMAN
HADDON

Born at Kilsby,
May 18, 1862.
Living at Win-
nipeg in 1914.

At
Birm'm
July 4,
1891

ADA
ASPLEY
of
Birmingham.
Living in
1914.

GERTRUDE
TEMP'R'NCE
ANNIE
HADDON

Born at North-
ampton, Nov. 28,
1863. Married
Peter Shingler,
Sept. 5, 1903.
Living at Bir-
mingh'm in 1914,
without issue.

CLARA
JEMIMA
HADDON

Born at Kilsby,
Oct. 31, 1865.
Died London
Oct. 31, 1911,
unmarried.
Buried at
Yardley
Cemetery.

HARRY
ERNEST
HADDON

Born at
Birmingham,
March 4, 1868.
Living there in
1914.

At
Birm'm
Dec. 28,
1900

IDA HALL
(née Draycott)
widow of
William Hall,
of Birmi'gh'm.
Living in 1914.

JAMES
ROWLAND
HADDON

Born at
Birmingham,
Nov. 1, 1870.
Living at
Derby in 1914,
without issue.

At
Birm'm
Dec. 16,
1901

ALICE
GRACE
of Birmi'gh'm.
Living in 1914.

PERCY
FRANCIS
HADDON

Born at Walsall,
March 5, 1895.

ALBERT
EDWARD
HADDON

Born at
Wolverhampton,
June 3, 1901.

WILLIAM
CHARLES
HADDON

Born at Winnipeg,
Aug. 14, 1907.

WILLIAM ERNEST
HADDON

Born Aug. 20, 1903.

JAMES FRANCIS
HADDON

Born Oct. 16, 1907.

RALPH
AUBREY
HADDON

Born at Birming-
ham, June 14, 1872.
Living at Derby in
1914, without issue.

At Birmingham
May 22, 1899

MARTHA
BIDDLE
of Princes End,
Netherton,
Staffordshire.
Living in 1914.

PERCY
SAMUEL
HADDON

Born at Birming-
ham, Aug. 16, 1874.
Living at Sydney,
N.S.W. in 1914.

At Derby
Sept. 23, 1896

ADA MILLIS
of Derby.
Living in 1914.

JESSIE
OCTAVIA
HADDON

Born at Birming-
ham, Dec. 5, 1876.
Living there in
1914, unmarried.

HANNAH
AUGUSTA
KATE
HADDON

Born at Birming-
ham, Dec. 21, 1878.
Died there Dec. 28,
1892. Buried at
Yardley. T.

GLADYS ADA
HADDON

Born at Erdington,
near Birmingham,
June 19, 1897.

WINIFRED
JESSIE
HADDON

Born at Sydney,
Feb. 6, 1902.

WILLIAM
PERCIVAL
HORACE
HADDON

Born at Geelong,
Victoria, Oct. 16,
1907.

ROWLAND
FRANCIS
HADDON

Born at Beech-
worth, Victoria, in
1908.

CLARA
PHYLLIS
HADDON

Born at Sydney in
1910. Died 1911.

DOROTHY
TEMPERANCE
HADDON

Born at Sydney in
March, 1911.

LESLIE
HADDON

Born at Sydney in
Oct., 1913.

We now pass from enumerating the descendants of John Haddon, the eldest son of Richard Haddon of Naseby, to treat of the descendants of his younger brother, William Haddon, beginning with his eldest son, William Haddon of Hollowell. See the Pedigree Table on page 19.

THE FAMILY OF WILLIAM HADDON, FARMER, OF HOLLOWELL, NORTHANTS.

WILLIAM HADDON

Eldest surviving son of William and Elizabeth Haddon, of Naseby, *see page 20*. C. at Naseby, August 10, 1735. Died at Hollowell, in the parish of Guilsborough, Oct. 31, 1806. Buried beside his wife. T.

At Clipston
Nov. 9, 1761

SARAH LANGLEY

Daughter of Edward Langley, Yeoman, of Clipston, and of Anna, his wife. C. at Clipston, September 6, 1738. Died at Hollowell, Nov. 10, 1798. Buried in the Baptist Burial Ground at Guilsborough. T.

ANNA
HADDON
C. May 10, 1762.
Married
William Pell
of
Guilsborough.
Their son, John
Pell, became a
Doctor of Medi-
cine at Olney.

WILLIAM
HADDON
C. Nov 6, 1763.
Alive in 1801,
see his father's
Will, but
apparently
unmarried.

ELIZABETH
HADDON
C. June 7, 1766.
Married at
Guilsborough,
December 16,
1792, Richard
Harris of
Guilsborough.
Their only son,
James Harris,
married his
cousin Eliza
Haddon in
1838. *See p. 36.*

JOHN
HADDON
C. Aug. 13, 1768.

At Guils-
borough
March 9,
1789

Both alive in 1801, *see the*
Will of William Haddon,
senior, but apparently they
had no children at that
date.

SARAH
MAIN
of Guils-
borough.

SARAH
HADDON
C. Dec. 6, 1769.
Buried in
Guilsborough
Churchyard,
May 18, 1779.

EDWARD
HADDON
C. June 21, 1771.
Buried in the
Baptist Burial
Ground, Guils-
borough, July
27, 1805. T.
Apparently
unmarried.

MATTHEW
HADDON
C. Nov. 29, 1773.
Alive in 1801,
see his father's
Will, but
apparently
unmarried.

THOMAS
HADDON
Born June 1,
1775. Married
ELIZA
COMFIELD.
For their family
see page 36.

ABBREVIATIONS:—C. Christened; T. Tombstone.

NOTE:—All the christenings mentioned above took place at Guilsborough Church, except when stated otherwise.

BRIEF ACCOUNT OF WILLIAM HADDON OF HOLLOWELL

THERE is a family tradition that in his early youth William Haddon went from his home at Naseby to Yorkshire, accompanied by his brother John, the grandfather of Mr. John Haddon, who in 1814 founded in London the Firm of John Haddon & Co., which last year celebrated its centenary. The object of their journey was to purchase unbroken horses, which on their return they sold in Northamptonshire, and with the profits took farms—John at Naseby, and William at Hollowell, a hamlet in the parish of Guilsborough, some five miles south of Naseby. There seems no reason to doubt the truth of this old family tradition. Just before he settled at Hollowell, William Haddon married Miss Sarah Langley of Clipston, a village adjoining Naseby. The family of Langley had long held a good position there. We find, for instance, that Augustus Langley, "yeoman of Clipston," was Patron of the Rectory of the adjacent parish of Great Oxendon in 1623.

The children of William and Sarah Haddon were all baptised at Guilsborough Church, except Thomas, the youngest, who was born in 1775. This fact is interesting, for it gives us the approximate date when the Haddons of Hollowell left the Church of England and became Baptists. Their grandson, the late Rev. T. C. Haddon, for 45 years Vicar of Tunstall, Norfolk, has left on record the reason for this change of belief. It appears that they and some other inhabitants of Hollowell and Guilsborough found little profit in the ministrations of the Rev. John Bullivant, Vicar of Guilsborough, and consequently went to Creaton Church, where the Vicar, Mr. Maddock, was a noted preacher. When he left Creaton, the Haddons and their friends, not liking his successor, built a Baptist Chapel at Nortoft in Guilsborough, with land for a graveyard behind it.

The Haddons became intimately connected with members of the Baptist community at Guilsborough through the marriages of their daughters. Anna Haddon married William Pell, a tallow chandler, and Elizabeth Haddon married Richard Harris, a baker. The families of Pell and Harris were both Baptists, as gravestones in the Baptist Burial Ground at Guilsborough abundantly testify. In fact, one of the ministers of the chapel belonged to the family of Harris. In that graveyard, William Haddon saw his wife laid to rest in 1798, and his son Edward seven years later. In 1806, William Haddon himself was buried in the same quiet spot. To their memory was erected a slate tombstone, which stands to-day with its well-preserved words:—

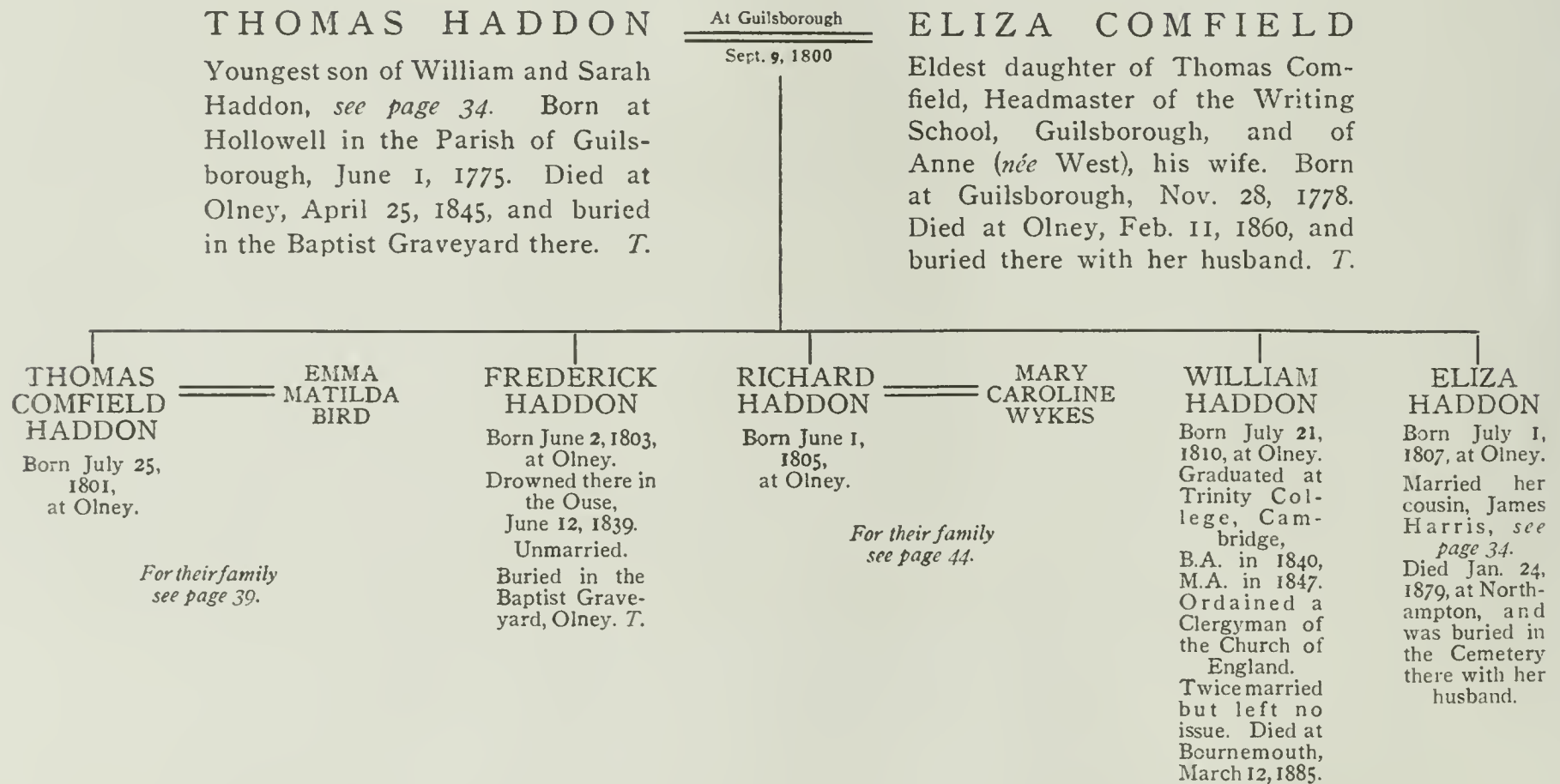
"In Memory of William Haddon, who Departed this Life October 31, 1806. Aged 71.

Also Sarah his Wife, who died November 10, 1798. Aged 60.

Also Edward Haddon, their son, died July 27, 1805. Aged 34."

It would appear that William and Sarah Haddon were conspicuous for their strong religious convictions, and lived honourable and industrious lives, bringing up their children well. Their daughters married respectable tradespeople of the same religious views. Three of their sons appear to have been living in Guilsborough when William Haddon made his will in 1801. But their youngest son, Thomas Haddon, had then removed to Olney in Buckinghamshire. He was the genius of the family, and his children and grandchildren have shown considerable intellectual gifts. But the story of his life demands separate treatment.

THE FAMILY OF THOMAS HADDON, SCHOOLMASTER, OF OLNEY, BUCKS.



A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THOMAS HADDON OF OLNEY.

THOMAS HADDON, the youngest child of William and Sarah Haddon, of Hollowell, in the Parish of Guilsborough, Northants, was born there on June 1, 1775. This date rests on a written statement by his eldest son, the Rev. T. C. Haddon; for, unlike the elder children of William and Sarah Haddon, Thomas was not baptised at Guilsborough Church, because his parents had become Baptists about two years before his birth.

Thomas Haddon attended Guilsborough village school—called “The Writing School” to distinguish it from the Guilsborough Free Grammar School. The Headmaster was Thomas Comfield (1740 to 1825), the son of a Guilsborough farmer who lived to the patriarchal age of 93. He exceeded the average village schoolmaster of that time in teaching ability. In his spare hours he taught arithmetic to children of County families. Among other pupils of his was Lady Georgina Spencer, who became “the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire.” When Thomas Haddon had learnt all that he could at Guilsborough Writing School, he went to Northampton as pupil-assistant to Thomas Comfield’s son, Richard Comfield, who kept a private school in a fine old house, now pulled down, in the Horse Market.

There Thomas Haddon made such good progress that, in answer to an advertisement, he obtained a post of English

master at Bedford Grammar School. But before he took up his duties there, he heard of an advantageous opening for a private school at Olney, Bucks. This he decided to seize, being desirous of having a home of his own in order to marry the daughter of his old schoolmaster, Thomas Comfield.

He took a house at Olney and opened his school. It succeeded so well that in a year’s time he rented a larger house,

which had been the residence of the poet Cowper, who had just died—April 27, 1800. At the sale of Cowper’s effects, Mr. Haddon bought several pieces of furniture, including a mirror. His grand-daughters—the daughters of his eldest son, the Rev. T. C. Haddon—have since presented the mirror to the Cowper Museum, which is housed in the poet’s old home at Olney—the right hand one of the two taller houses in the view here given.

On September 9, 1800, Thomas Haddon married Elizabeth Comfield by Licence at Guilsborough Parish Church, and returned to Olney for a

companionship with her of nearly forty-five years. His School flourished and increased, and so did his family. He therefore began to speak of moving to a place where he could have a still larger school. Some of the principal inhabitants of Olney begged him not to do so, and asked what would induce him to remain. He replied, “a small farm.” This was found for him at Lavendon, two miles from Olney. For seven years he



COWPER'S HOUSE, OLNEY.

A Brief Account of Thomas Haddon of Olney.

augmented his scholastic income by farming, for which he had inherited a distinct aptitude. At the end of that time, he was most shabbily deprived of his farm, except 16 acres which he had bought. He purchased 10 more acres, built a cottage for his labourer, and farmed successfully for some years. Then came a bad time for agriculture, the conclusion of the Napoleonic wars sending down the price of corn, and Mr. Thomas Haddon sold his farm. Some years later he tried sheep farming, but in a wet season that occurred the sheep died, and the venture ended disastrously. The School meantime was being continued successfully, and the old Baptist Manse in High Street, Olney, had been rented for a school-house. All went well till 1839, when his second son, Frederick Haddon, who assisted his father in the teaching and was a writer of some excellent verse, met with a tragical, though heroic, death. The present writer was fortunate enough to find an eye-witness of the sad occurrence still alive in May, 1913, in the person of Mr. George Hollingshead of Olney, who gave the following vivid description of the accident:—

"Several of us went to bathe in the Ouse on June 12, 1839. Mr. Frederick Haddon stood on the bank, holding a watch in his hand to check the time "that we were allowed to remain in the water. One of my fellow-pupils, named Morgan, got out of his depth, and being unable to swim, was in great "danger. Mr. Frederick Haddon thereupon walked into the river in his clothes, still holding the watch in his hand above his head. When he got into "fairly deep water, he suddenly disappeared, and I saw him no more—only his hat floating on the surface. At that point there is a shelf in the river, "below which the water is very deep, and Mr. Frederick Haddon must have unknowingly stepped off it into the deep water. Probably his feet stuck "fast in the mud at the bottom, for he never rose again. We boys, of course, raised an alarm, but when help came it was too late to save our beloved "master. The lad Morgan was rescued by some of the boys who could swim. It was by far the most calamitous occurrence of my boyhood. It so much "upset me that I did not sleep one minute for three or four nights afterwards. I still remember it as distinctly as if it had happened yesterday."

A short corroborative account of the tragedy is to be found in *The Northampton Mercury* of Saturday, June 15th, 1839.

Mr. Frederick Haddon was buried in the graveyard attached to the Baptist Chapel at Olney, which his father had attended, though without becoming an actual member, ever since he settled in the town.

Mr. Thomas Haddon seems never to have recovered from the loss that he thus sustained. He must, however, have found some comfort in the prosperity of his other sons. In the same year, his eldest son, the Rev. Thomas Comfield Haddon, was appointed Vicar of Tunstall, Norfolk. His third son, Richard, had three years before made a socially good marriage with Miss M. C. Wykes, daughter of the late Rev. James Wykes, Rector and Squire of Hazelbeech, an adjoining parish to Naseby, the old home of the Haddons. His fourth son, William, had gone up to the University of Cambridge. But these facts could only alleviate in a small degree. There can be little doubt that the tragedy shortened Mr. Thomas Haddon's life. He gave up the school shortly afterwards, and spent his last years in retirement at Olney, where he died on April 25, 1845, at the age of three score years and ten. He was buried in the same grave as his son, Frederick, and there, too, fifteen years later his widow was laid to rest. A recumbent gravestone marks the spot with this inscription—

"In memory of Thomas Haddon, who died April 25, 1845, aged 70 years,
And of Eliza, his wife, who died February 11, 1860, aged 81 years;
Also of Frederick Haddon, son of the above, who died June 12, 1839, aged 36 years."

The life of Mr. Thomas Haddon was clearly one of great diligence and perseverance. He is described by Mr. Hollingshead of Olney as "a fine looking man, rather thick set." His mental ability was evidently very considerable, and his strength of character such as to impress itself on his pupils. In his wife he seems to have had an excellent helpmeet. Mr. Hollingshead described her as "rather a little woman, and active in her habits." It was no doubt from her, as well as from Mr. Haddon, that their children and grand-children inherited the intellectual gifts which they have displayed in tuition, journalism and art.

THE FAMILY OF THOMAS COMFIELD HADDON, L.L.B., VICAR OF TUNSTALL.

THOMAS COMFIELD HADDON

At Edgbaston
in 1840

EMMA MATILDA BIRD

The eldest son of Thomas and Eliza Haddon, of Olney. *See page 36.* Born at Olney, July 25, 1801. L.L.B. of St. John's College, Cambridge, 1831.

Vicar of Tunstall, Norfolk, 1839 to 1884.

Died at Great Yarmouth October 17, 1884.

Buried in Tunstall Churchyard. *T.*

The twenty-second child of George Ryder Bird, Merchant, of Edgbaston, Birmingham, by Mary, his second wife. Born at Edgbaston, Feb. 5, 1815. Died at Great Yarmouth, Nov. 3, 1877. Buried in the same grave as her husband in Tunstall Churchyard.

(All the children of the Rev. Thomas Comfield Haddon and of Emma Matilda, his wife, were born at Freethorpe, near Tunstall, there being no Vicarage House at Tunstall.)

MARY BIRD HADDON Born in 1840. Died at Gt. Yarmouth. April 17, 1915. Unmarried. Buried in Tunstall Churchyard.	WALTER HADDON Born in 1842. Thrice married. <i>For his family see page 42.</i>	ROSA JANE HADDON Born in 1844. Died in 1906 at Leamington. Buried in Lillington Churchyard, near Leamington. She left two sons and two daughters.	<u>At</u> <u>Parish Church,</u> <u>Gt. Yarmouth</u> <u>Oct. 23, 1866</u>	HENRY JAMES WATTSFORD M.A. Vicar of Leavenheath, Suffolk, 1869-1888. Vicar of Bishopton, Durham, 1888-1906. Living in 1914 at Leamington.	EMMA MAY HADDON Born in 1846. Died in 1902 at Epsom, and buried there. Unmarried.	EDITH MAUD HADDON Born in 1848. Died in 1907 at Grantchester, Cambridge, and buried there. Unmarried.	FRANCES ROBERTA HADDON Born in 1853. Living in 1914 at Zurich, Switzerland. Unmarried.
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BRIEF ACCOUNT OF REV. THOMAS COMFIELD HADDON

THOMAS COMFIELD HADDON, the eldest son of Thomas and Eliza Haddon, was born on July 25, 1801, in the house at Olney, where the poet Cowper had lived. As a boy he attended his father's school, and afterwards received some

higher instruction from Mr. Gauntlett, the Vicar of Olney. He was not, however, a Church boy, but attended the Baptist Chapel, where the Rev. James Simmons, "a man of superior ability and attainments"—as T. C. Haddon described him in later years—influenced him very much, as did also his own cousin, John Pell of Guilsborough, who had settled at Olney as a Doctor of Medicine.

At the age of eighteen, T. C. Haddon went to help his uncle Richard Comfield in his school at Northampton, and two years later entered as a student at the Nonconformist College at Wymondley, Herts. There, however, he began to lose faith in their doctrines, and—as he wrote in his brief Mss. autobiography—"after thinking and talking continually on this subject," he resolved to join the Church of England. He was baptised in Olney Church in 1822 by his old friend, Mr. Gauntlett, the Vicar. He then determined to enter the Ministry of the English Church, and Mr. Gauntlett arranged for him to go to S. John's College, Cambridge. But after a year there he was obliged to come down for financial reasons.

Mr. Haddon then joined his uncle Richard Comfield in the tuition of a City Foundation School, held over the Vestry of S. Lawrence's, Jewry, close to the Guildhall, London. After

a time they both left there, and opened a school for gentlemen's sons at Clapham. This prospered well, but at the end of two years Mr. Haddon decided to start a school of his own in Sheep Street, Northampton. Therefore he separated from Mr. Richard Comfield, who soon afterwards married Miss Marie Petrie, daughter of Commissary General Petrie. Thus a link was formed between the family of Haddon and that of Petrie, of which Professor W. M. Flinders Petrie, the famous Egyptologist, is to-day the most eminent member. Mrs. Richard Comfield was his great-aunt.



At Northampton, Mr. Haddon's school quickly prospered. In 1827 a friend lent him money to complete his course at Cambridge—his brother William taking his place at the school during the University Terms. He took his degree in Law, and returned to his Northampton School for a short time till in 1830 he was ordained by Bishop Kaye, of Lincoln, to the Curacy of Waddington in that County. It is a curious coincidence that his Rector there, the Rev. W. Yeadon, afterwards became the father-in-law of the Rev. J. Jones, Vicar of Naseby, the old home of the Haddons. At Waddington, however, his broad views on the Athanasian Creed so greatly

offended his Rector that he refused to present him to the Bishop for ordination as a Priest. In his autobiography Mr. Haddon says, "I have never since found reason to alter the opinions I then expressed; but I have lived long enough to see them common enough among thoughtful and devout Christians." Mr. Haddon, thereupon, returned to the School at Northampton,

A Brief Account of the Rev. Thomas Comfield Haddon.

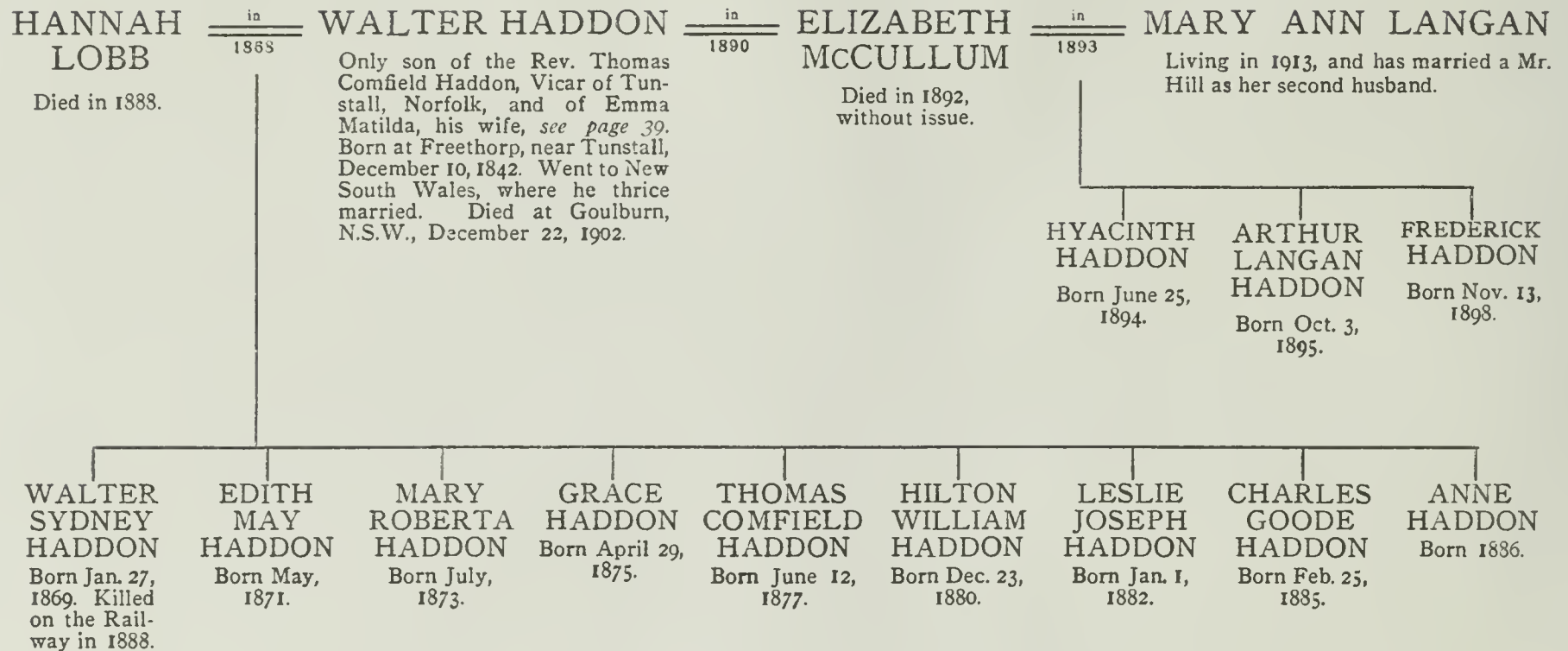
which had been kept by his brothers, Richard and William, with their sister Miss Eliza Haddon as housekeeper. For six years he worked there, taking Clerical duty in the neighbourhood on Sundays, and being ordained Priest by the Bishop of Rochester on April 30, 1837, on the nomination of the Vicar of Duston, near Northampton. Among the pupils at his school was Edward Augustus Freeman, whose subsequent fame as a historian is known to all the world. He gave Mr. Haddon a silver sugar sifter as a mark of his appreciation of the thorough grounding that he had received from him. Mr. Haddon, like his famous pupil, was a Liberal in politics, and the Liberal party in Northampton appointed him their representative among the Trustees of the important Municipal Charities. His acceptance of this post gave great offence to the strongly Conservative parents of many of his pupils, and the School declined in numbers as a consequence. His brother, Richard, had left it soon after marrying Miss M. Caroline Wykes in 1834; his other brother William, resigned his mastership at it in order to go up to Trinity College, Cambridge; and his sister, Miss Eliza Haddon, married her cousin, James Harris. Under all these circumstances the school was given up in 1838.

The following year Mr. Haddon received the Living of Tunstall, Norfolk, from Bishop Stanley of Norwich, the father of Dean Stanley. He had just become engaged to Miss E. M. Bird, of Edgbaston, a woman of great energy and ability, whom in 1840 he took as his wife to a house that he had rented at Freethorpe, the Curacy of which he held along with his Living, there being no Vicarage House at Tunstall. There they lived until 1857, when, for the sake of educational advantages for the six children that had been born to them, the Bishop allowed them to reside at Yarmouth. Mr. Haddon retained the Living of Tunstall, and for a short time—1862 to 1864—he was also Rector of Stokesby. At Albert House, Yarmouth, he had for many years a Preparatory School for boys. There in 1877 Mrs. Haddon died, and seven years later he joined her behind the Veil.

Mr. Haddon's 83 years were spent in labour for others in his schools and parishes. He restored the Churches of both Tunstall and Freethorpe, where his kindly, if somewhat retiring, nature won the deep affection of his people. He possessed a very retentive memory, and a strong sense of humour. Like his brothers he was dark-haired, and like them went grey early, being almost grey when he married at the age of 39. His few leisure hours he devoted to gardening and music, being an expert player of the violincello. His family inherited his musical gifts as well as his powers of teaching, and several of them have put both these talents to good use in scholastic work. His eldest daughter helped him in his School from 1862, and after his death continued it successfully until 1897. His three youngest daughters also kept a school, and the survivor of them is still teaching in Switzerland.

NOTE. The compilation of this and the previous seven pages would have been impossible but for the Manuscript Autobiography of the Rev. T. C. Haddon and other Ms. notes, which his eldest daughter most kindly lent to the Compiler. Miss Haddon also provided nearly all the data for the three following pages, and read them in Proof just before her last illness. It is a matter of deep regret that Miss Haddon passed away before the publication of this book.

THE FAMILY OF WALTER HADDON OF GOULBURN, NEW SOUTH WALES.

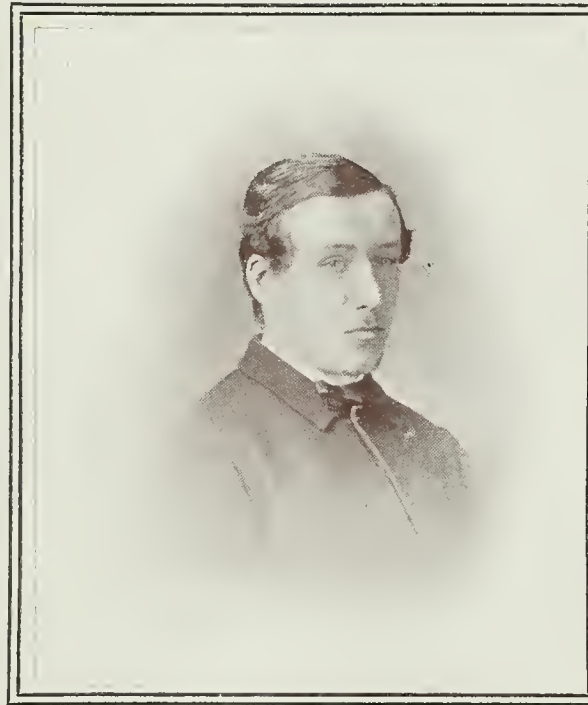


A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF WALTER HADDON OF GOULBURN, N.S.W.

WALTER HADDON, the only son of the Rev. T. C. Haddon, Vicar of Tunstall, Norfolk, was born at Freethorpe, near Tunstall, on December 10, 1842. When a bright, brown-haired boy, he showed a great love of mechanics as well as of all outdoor pursuits, but little taste for books. Disliking a sea life, which he chose to follow for a time in early youth, he learnt engineering at Lincoln, and he then emigrated to Melbourne, Australia, in 1862.

There he obtained a post in the engineering department of a railway. An almost fatal fall from a railway bridge necessitated several months in hospital, where he made the acquaintance of Miss Lobb, who shortly afterwards became his admirable helpmeet in all ways for twenty

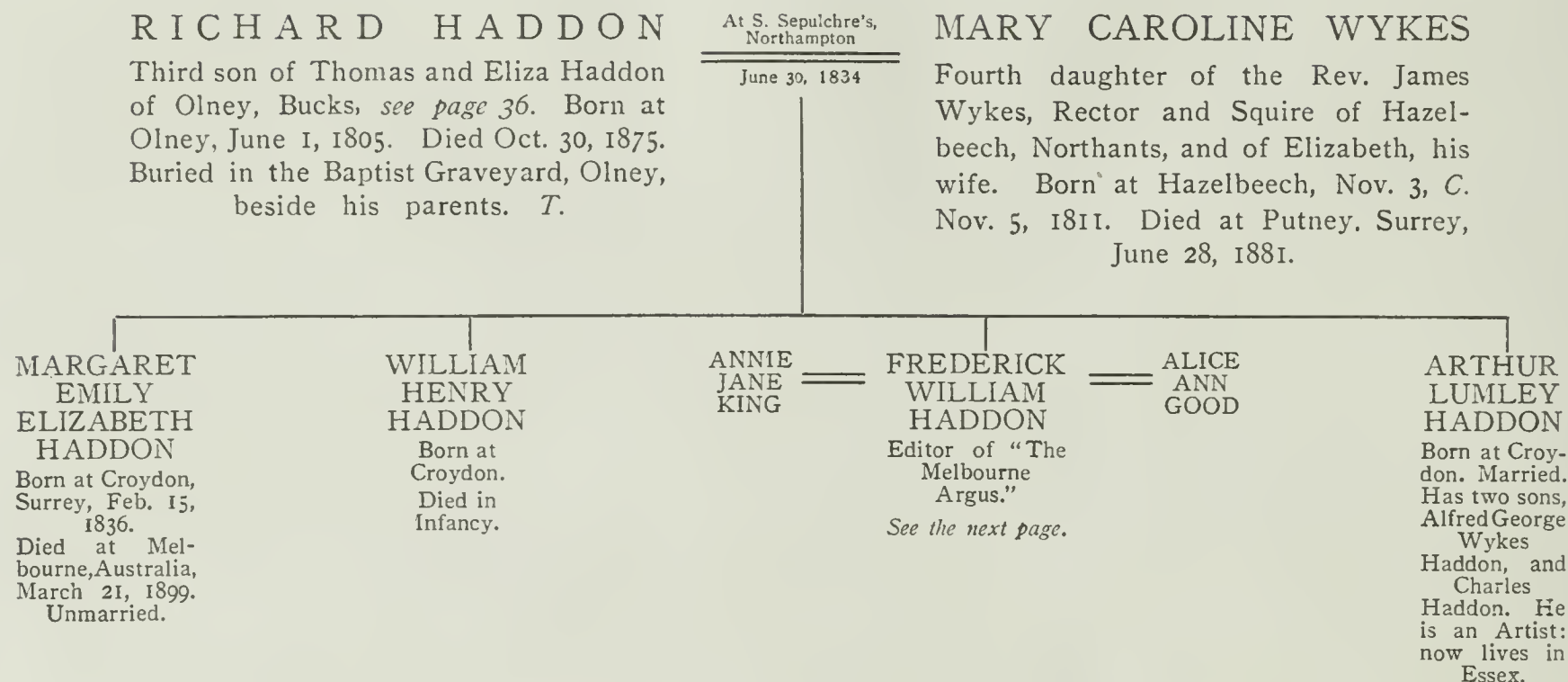
years. Under her influence he took a more serious view of life, and became the right-hand helper of his clergyman. The eldest of their five sons was killed on the railway, and the blow hastened the death of his ailing mother.



Mr. Walter Haddon then married again, only to lose his wife within two years. His third marriage brought him almost as much happiness as his first; but it was unfortunately a much briefer happiness, for he was cut off in 1902, at the age of 60, by the effects of a second serious fall combined with the results of his previous accident.

Mr. Walter Haddon was a man of fine build, being six feet tall. He possessed sound judgment and much common sense. His bright nature made him a charming companion, and his sterling worth a valued friend.

FAMILY OF RICHARD HADDON, ARTIST, OF CROYDON.



A BRIEF NOTE ABOUT MR. AND MRS. RICHARD HADDON.

Mr. RICHARD HADDON as a youth showed himself to be a born artist. He assisted his brother, the Rev. T. C. Haddon, as Drawing Master in his School at Northampton. In 1834 he made a socially excellent marriage with Miss M. C. Wykes, a stately and beautiful brunette. They opened a school at Croydon, but after some years differences of temperament caused them to agree to separate. Mr. Richard Haddon then maintained himself by his brush. His work was largely landscape, and he excelled in tree foliage. He continued painting until his death in 1875. Mrs. Richard Haddon, when the separation took place, joined her widowed sister, Mrs. Penfold, in keeping a Girls' School at Hampstead for many years. On their retirement from School work, they lived together, and Mrs. Richard Haddon's only daughter, Miss M. E. E. Haddon, resided with them. After they had both died, she joined her brother, Mr. F. W. Haddon, at Melbourne, Australia, where she ended her days.

FREDERICK WILLIAM HADDON OF MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

ANNIE JANE
KING

Dau. of J. C. King,
General Manager
of *The Melbourne*
Argus.

Died in 1877.

At Melbourne,
Australia.

June 21, 1875

FREDERICK WILLIAM HADDON

Son of Richard and Mary Caroline Haddon.
Born at Croydon, Feb. 8, 1839. Died at
Melbourne, March 7, 1906, and buried in
S. Kilda's Cemetery, Melbourne, Australia.

At Bendigo,
Australia.

Jan. 31, 1883

ALICE ANN
GOOD

Dau. of J. T. Good
of Adelaide.

Living in Melbourne
in 1914, without issue.

KATE EMILY LOUISE HADDON

Living in Melbourne in 1914.

A BRIEF NOTE ABOUT MR. F. W. HADDON.

When little over twenty years of age, Mr. F. W. Haddon became Assistant Secretary of the Statistical Society and Institute of Actuaries, London. In 1863, he went out to Australia as private Secretary to Mr. Edward Wilson, the Senior Proprietor of *The Melbourne Argus*, and shortly afterwards became the first Editor of *The Australasian*. In 1867, he was appointed to the very important post of Editor of *The Melbourne Argus*, being only twenty-eight years old. He occupied the Editorial chair for no less than 31 years, fully maintaining the high position of that Paper. Two of the chief aims of his Editorship were to urge the desirability of Australian federation, and to preserve intact the Second Chamber, called the Legislative Council, of Victoria. He lived to see both these objects successfully accomplished. On his retirement from the Editorship in 1898, he was placed on the Proprietary Board of his Paper as the Edward Wilson Representative, and held that position till his death, which occurred after a very short illness.

Mr. Haddon possessed a dispassionate mind and clear insight. With imperturbable temper he kept steadily to any course that he had decided was right. He had a marked gift for discovering promising talent, and for bringing out the best powers of his subordinates, and won the affection as well as the respect of his Staff.



We now pass back to the year 1744 to describe the life of John Haddon, younger brother of William Haddon of Hollowell, and the lives of his descendants down to the present day. See the Pedigree Table on page 19.

FAMILY OF JOHN AND ELIZABETH HADDON OF NASEBY AND CLIPSTON.

JOHN HADDON

Second surviving son of William and Elizabeth Haddon of Naseby, *see page 20*. C. at Naseby, May 20, 1744. Died at Clipston Sept. 2, and buried at Naseby Sept. 5, 1818. T.

At Market Harborough

July 2nd, 1778

ELIZABETH CLARKE

of Market Harborough. Buried at Naseby, Feb. 20, 1815. T.

NOTE.—All the children of John and Elizabeth Haddon were born at Naseby, where the marriages of their daughters, Martha Haddon and Mary Haddon also took place.

WILLIAM HADDON

Born 1779. Died Dec. 31, 1855 at Thorpe Langton. Bur. in Bowden Lane Chapel Graveyard, Market Harborough. T.

ANN COWPER

Born 1780-1. Died Sept. 2, 1869, aged 88. Bur. with her husband.

MARTHA HADDON

Born 1781-2. Married William Pickering of Pitsford, Northants, Nov. 4, 1802. Died Nov. 3, 1844, aged 62. Bur. in the Baptist Graveyard, Moulton, Northants. T.

MARY ANN BLYTH (1)

For their Family *see page 52*.

JOHN HADDON

Born 1784. FOUNDER of the firm of JOHN HADDON & CO.

See pages 52-55.

ELIZABETH (2) CORT

For their Family *see page 54*.

MARY HADDON

Born Nov. 28, 1786. Married John Carryer of Leicester Nov. 22, 1810. Died at Leicester Oct. 14, 1816. Bur. in the Baptist Burying Ground, Harvey Lane, Leicester.

THOMAS HADDON

Born 1787-8. Bur. at Naseby, March 5, 1808, aged 20. Unmarried. T.

WILLIAM HADDON

Born 1804-5. Died Mar. 4, 1866, aged 61. Unmarried. Bur. at Misterton, Leicestershire.

HENRY HADDON

Born 1811-12. Died at Burton Latimer, Northants, July 24, 1847, aged 35. Bur. near his father. T. By his wife Charlotte Catherine, he left four daughters
(1) Charlotte Ann, who married John Clayson
(2) Emma Louisa, who married Thomas Buswell
(3) Catherine, who also married Thomas Buswell
(4) Matilda Eliza, who married Charles Tipler.

ELIZABETH HADDON

Married at Gretna Green, John Carryer, her deceased sister's husband.

BENJAMIN HADDON

Died April 5, 1821.

At Clipston
Oct. 17, 1815

MARY ANN HADDON

Born in 1817, married a Mr. Lantsbury and had a son, who went to America, and a daughter.

JOHN BENJAMIN HADDON

Born in 1818. Died Dec. 30, 1880, at Lubbenham, aged 62. Bur. beside his wife. T.

ANN BROWN

of Clipston. She married (2) Sanders Chew of Clipston, Oct. 28, 1822. Died 1885, at Market Harborough.

JOSEPH HADDON

Born 1794-5. Died June 17, and bur. at Naseby, June 21, 1825, aged 29. T.

At Clipston
Jan. 9, 1817

THOMAS JOSEPH HADDON

See page 65.

RUTH BROWN

of Clipston. She married (2) John Eaton of Clipston, April 3, 1828, and died there May 8, 1853, aged 68. Bur. in the Baptist Graveyard there. T.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF JOHN HADDON OF NASEBY AND CLIPSTON, 1744-1818.

JOHN HADDON, the third son of William and Elizabeth Haddon of Naseby, was born there, and baptised on May 20th, 1744, at Naseby Church. As a young man he became attracted by the preaching of Mr. Coles, the Baptist Minister at the village of Long Buckby, and was admitted a member of the Baptist community there in 1769. When he drove the ten miles from Naseby to Long Buckby on Sundays, he was often the object of jeers and curses from irreligious folk as he passed through the villages on the road. Such treatment only stiffened his determination to follow the dictates of his conscience. In fact he regarded it as almost an honour to be insulted for his religious convictions. It is not recorded when he took a farm of his own at Naseby, but most likely he succeeded to his father's farm at his death in 1774. In 1778 he married Miss Elizabeth Clarke, whose family had long been resident at Market Harborough. His wife shared his religious views, and their twenty-one years of married life proved very happy. In 1782 John Haddon joined the Baptists of Clipston, a village between Naseby and Market Harborough, and soon became a Deacon there.

After a time he obtained a licence to hold public worship in a part of his own house at Naseby, which he fitted up for the purpose. Among the Ministers who preached there was Mr. Carey of Moulton, Northants, who afterwards became the famous Indian Missionary. It was doubtless under his influence that Mr. Haddon was one of the earliest to subscribe to the Baptist Missions. Moreover, later on—about 1798—Mr. Haddon

encouraged his farm bailiff, John Chamberlain, to give himself to Missionary work, paid for his training, and was rewarded by seeing Chamberlain become a most useful helper to Dr. Carey in India. After some years difficulties arose in respect of the services at Mr. Haddon's house, and the Sunday School in connection with them. It was found necessary to discontinue them, and Mr. Haddon then returned to worship with the Baptists at Clipston. There he took a leading part in helping to build the present Baptist Chapel in 1803.



As the Pedigree Table shews, Mr. and Mrs. Haddon's Family consisted of five sons and three daughters. But before the younger children had passed out of childhood, Mrs. Haddon was called to her eternal rest. She died on August 3, 1799, after two months illness, and was buried in Naseby Churchyard where her tombstone stands to-day. Mrs. Haddon was apparently a woman of great sweetness and tenderness of disposition, and had a strongly religious bent of mind. It is recorded of her that "she was very affectionate in her family, and very prudent in the management of all her

concerns." (*See the Memoir of her husband*). Three years after Mrs. Haddon's death, her eldest daughter, Martha, left the family circle to be married to Mr. William Pickering of Pitsford, near Northampton. She became the mother of five sons and two daughters, and dying in 1844 was buried in Moulton Baptist Graveyard, Northants.

In 1808, Mr. Haddon lost his son Thomas, a victim to tuberculosis at the age of twenty. Apparently it was about

A Brief Account of John Haddon of Naseby and Clipston, 1744 to 1818.

this time that Mr. Haddon moved from the farm which he had occupied so long, to the Manor Farm, Naseby. A view of the Manor House is here given. In its garden is the source of the Warwickshire Avon, inseparably connected with Shakespeare. Only a part of his former house now remains, converted into a cottage and shop in High Street, Naseby, adjoining the Churchwardens' Allotments. His stay at the Manor Farm was, however, comparatively short, for in 1815 he left Naseby for Clipston. There in the same year his son Benjamin married Miss Ann Brown of that Parish, and took a farm at Lubbenham, a few miles away.

Mr. Haddon's health was now beginning to fail, and his latter years were saddened by the death, on October 14, 1816, of his second daughter, Mary, who had married in 1810 Mr. John Carryer of Leicester. After a long illness she succumbed to tuberculosis. She was a woman of beautiful character, as is shewn in the memoir of her published by her brother, John Haddon, at his Press in Tabernacle Walk, London. There is appended to the memoir an appreciation of her from the pen of the Rev. Robert Hall, who had succeeded Dr. Carey as Minister of the Baptist Meeting House—as it was then called—in Harvey Lane, Leicester. When Mr. Haddon heard of her death, he said, "I shall soon be with her, and with Thomas, and with my dear wife." But he lived two years longer, and in 1817 saw his youngest son, Joseph, marry at Clipston, Miss Ruth Brown, a sister of Mrs. Benjamin Haddon.

In the summer of 1818, Mr. Haddon's health grew much worse, and after two days' unconsciousness he passed away on September 2, 1818, and was buried beside his wife in Naseby Churchyard. There his slate tombstone stands to-day, with letters still clear cut, recording that he had reached the age of 74. *The Baptist Magazine* for June, 1819, contains a long memorial account of his life, from the pen of "J.M." of Clipston—the Rev. John Mack, the originator of the Birthday

Scripture Text Book. This was reprinted in 1820 by his son Mr. John Haddon, and appended to it in the same booklet is the memoir of Mrs. Carryer. The chief notes of his character are there said to have been "peaceableness, Christian affection, humility and generosity." Besides these, he evidently possessed the gift of determination which has been so characteristic of the Haddon family.

It remains to record that not long after his death, his youngest daughter, Elizabeth, became the third wife of her deceased sister's husband, Mr.

John Carryer. This step was taken with the approval of the Rev. Robert Hall and the Deacons of the Harvey Lane Meeting House, Leicester. Her brother, Mr. John Haddon, not only approved, but actively aided by escorting his sister to Gretna Green, where the ceremony took place—such a marriage being then contrary to the laws of England. This brother became the most eminent of all the family, founding the Firm of John Haddon & Co., in London, in 1814.



THE MANOR HOUSE NASEBY.

A SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE VILLAGE OF NASEBY.

"Few spots of ground in all the world are memorabler to an Englishman."—*Thomas Carlyle*.

AT this point where our narrative practically ceases to mention Naseby, some account of this historic village seems appropriate. It will no doubt be of interest to those members of the family who have never visited their ancestral home, and particularly to the 47 Haddons, and the 13 descendants of Haddons down the female line, who are mentioned in this book as now living in our Colonies. Naseby is a picturesque village that stands perched amid the uplands of North-western Northamptonshire. The weathercock on its church spire is the highest thing in the county, being about 760 feet above sea level. Thence on a clear afternoon the sun's rays can be seen shining on the North Sea, some 60 miles away.

When John Haddon, whose life has just been related, and his ancestors farmed at Naseby, the parish was still an "open field" with no hedges, few trees, and roads that were mere cart tracks across the land; and this state of things lasted till 1822. All the houses, save three or four, were built of the tenacious Upper Lias clay mixed with straw—as they still were in 1842 when Thomas Carlyle visited the village. His terse words give us a vivid picture:

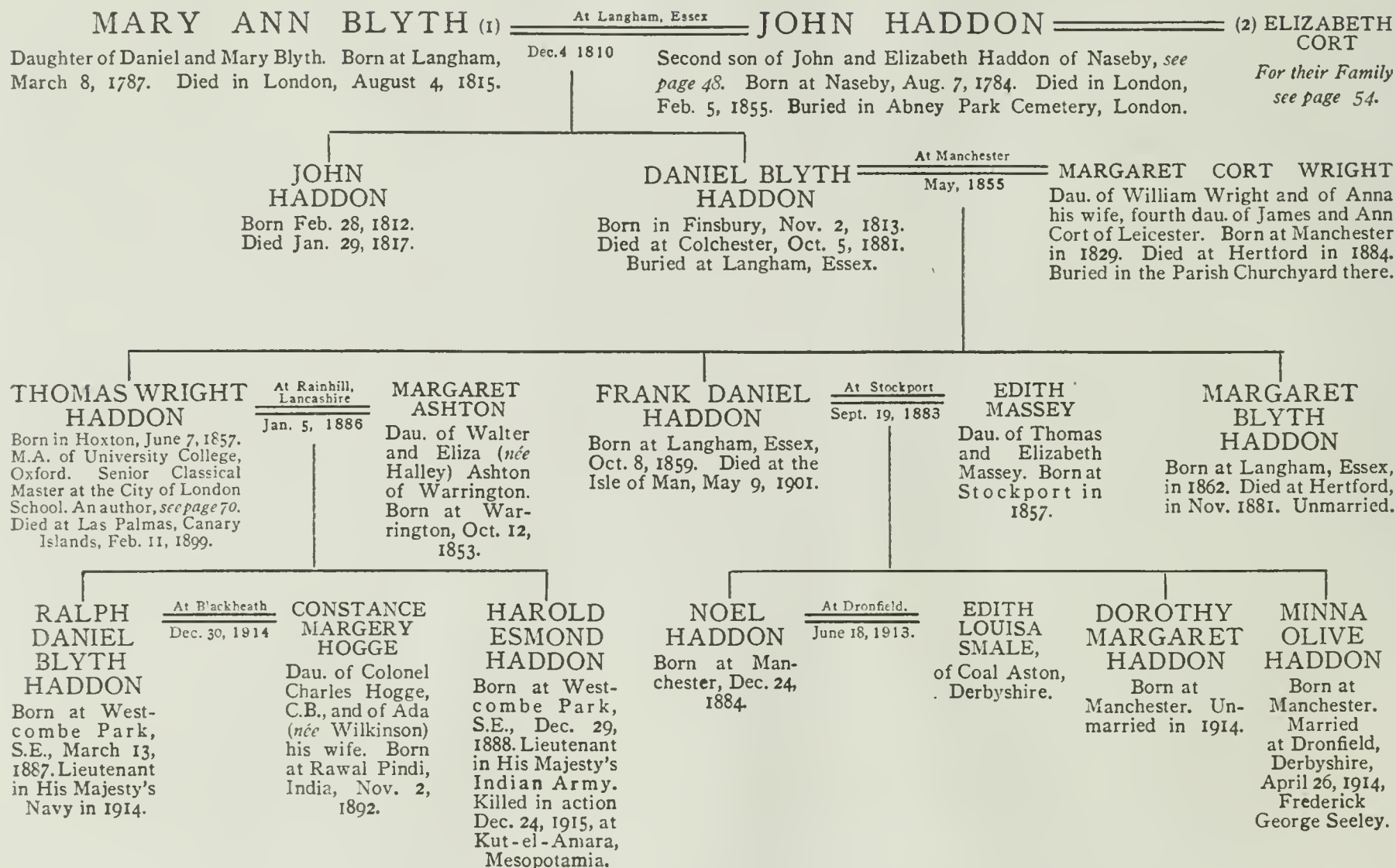
"The old hamlet of Naseby stands yet, on its hill top, very much as it did in Saxon days—a peaceable old hamlet, with clay cottages for labourers, but neatly thatched and swept; smith's shop, saddler's shop, beer shop, all in order, forming a kind of square which leads off southwards into two long streets; the old church with its graves stands in the centre."

But now at Naseby, as elsewhere, "old times are changed, old manners gone." A new inn and new smith's shop, of staring brick, replace what Carlyle saw, though the old saddler's shop fortunately remains to form a thing of beauty at the Western entrance of the village. The rest of the thatched clay cottages, with five or six exceptions, have given place to those of brick. Most of these have those "roofs of slated hideousness" so hateful to Tennyson; but along the road from the East towards the Church and the Manor House where John Haddon lived, there have been built picturesque red tiled cottages with pleasant gardens round them. The stately Church with great century-old chestnut trees half encircling it, and the glorious Tithe Barn hard by, built, in 1651, of huge oak beams with intervening panels of lath and plaster dappled with moss, combine to form as attractive a picture as any English village can show.

The fact that Shakespeare's Avon has its source at Naseby has been stated on the previous page. In Edward FitzGerald, Naseby may claim a connection with another poet, as mentioned on page 23.

Naseby's chief renown rests, of course, on the famous Battle of Saturday, June 14, 1645, when the army of Charles the First "after three hours' fight, very doubtful"—as Oliver Cromwell himself wrote the same evening—was broken by the larger forces (nearly two to one), of Generals Fairfax and Cromwell. It is impossible here to give an adequate account of the battle, that decided the downfall of the King's cause. The positions of the two armies on the field are known almost to a yard, and several large graves, where the slain were buried together, can still be seen with their mounds sunk into hollows, and occasionally bullets are still turned up by the plough.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN HADDON, PRINTER, AND MARY ANN, HIS FIRST WIFE.



HISTORY OF JOHN HADDON, THE FOUNDER OF JOHN HADDON & CO.

MR. JOHN HADDON was born at Naseby on August 7, 1784. His father farmed part of the "Open Field" of Naseby, where the fortunes of King Charles I. received such a fatal blow on June 14, 1645. Mr. Haddon used to tell his children in after years how, as a boy, he had often picked up on his father's farm bullets that had been fired in the famous battle. His mother was a woman of culture and refinement, and he, no doubt, inherited from her his decided taste for literature.

Mr. John Haddon received the chief part of his education in Northampton at the school of Mr. Richard Comfield, whose sister afterwards became the wife of Mr. John Haddon's cousin, Thomas Haddon of Olney (*see page 36*). At the age of 15 Mr. John Haddon was apprenticed to Mr. Morris, a printer at Clipston, near Naseby, with whom he moved to Dunstable towards the close of his apprenticeship. Mr. Morris printed the early publications of the Baptist Missionary Society, and thus his apprentice became well acquainted with the work of that Society, in which he took a great interest all his life. At Dunstable he formally became a member of the Baptist Community.

About 1806 Mr. John Haddon came up to London, where he spent the rest of his life. In 1810 he married for his first wife Miss M. A. Blyth, of Langham, Essex, by whom he had two

sons, John, who died in infancy, and Daniel Blyth, whose descendants are set forth on the opposite page.

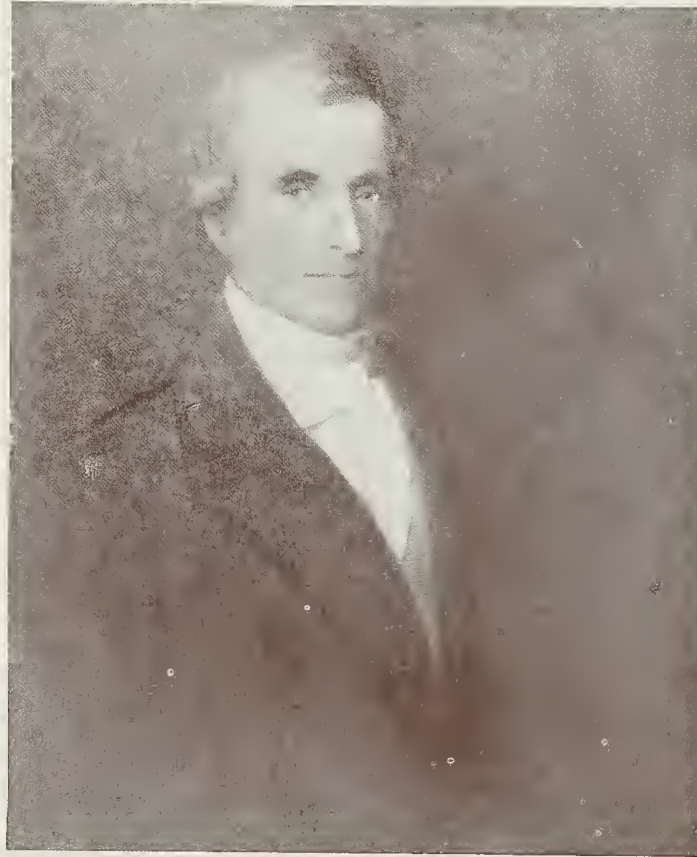
In 1814 Mr. John Haddon took the most important step of

his life in founding the Printing Business that is now known as John Haddon & Co., and last year celebrated its Centenary. Its birthplace was 12, Tabernacle Walk, Finsbury Square. After a few years it was moved to Castle Street, behind Tabernacle Walk. It started as purely a printing business, and was one of the very few Firms of that day which had a stereotype foundry.

Among the various works which it published we can well imagine that its Founder must have taken a special interest in *The History of Naseby*, his birthplace, the second edition of which was printed and published by him in 1818 for its author, the Rev. John Mastin, Vicar of Naseby.

Mr. John Haddon also printed a considerable amount of religious literature for the Baptists, and particularly for the use of their foreign Missions. When sending such literature abroad, he was often asked by the missionaries to forward other goods at the same time.

Thus began the export trade in general goods which now forms a part of the manifold activities of John Haddon & Co. In 1815 Mr. John Haddon lost his first wife, and for seven years remained a widower.



FAMILY OF JOHN HADDON, PRINTER, AND OF ELIZABETH HIS SECOND WIFE.

JOHN HADDON

Second son of John and Elizabeth Haddon of Naseby. Born at Naseby, August 7, 1784. Died in London, Feb. 5th, 1855, aged 70. Buried in Abney Park Cemetery, London.

[All the children of John and Elizabeth Haddon were born at 25, Tabernacle Walk, Finsbury, except the eldest son John Haddon.]

June, 1822

ELIZABETH CORT

Daughter of James Cort, Merchant of Leicester and of Ann, his wife, who was a daughter of the Rev. T. Robinson, Vicar of S. Mary's Leicester. Born 1799 at Leicester. Died June 29, 1878 at Camden Town, aged 79. Buried with her husband in Abney Park Cemetery. T.

JOHN HADDON

Born May 1, 1823 in City Road.

For their Family see page 56.

CAROLINE WATERMAN

MARIANNE HADDON

Born 1824, married March 12, 1863, at S. Mark's, Regent's Park, Robert Offord. Died Oct. 28, 1913. Bur. in Nunhead Cemetery. T. She left one dau. wife of the Rev. R. Bayne, Rector of S. Edmund's, Lombard Street, E.C.

MARGARET HADDON

Born 1826, married in 1852 at Camden Town, James Hinton, Surgeon, and a leading Aural Specialist. She died at Hertford, Oct. 12, 1902. Bur. in Abney Park Cemetery, T.

JAMES CORT HADDON

Born Oct. 20, 1828. Died June 10, 1903 at Aix-les-Bains, without issue.

At Langham June, 1872

ANNA MARY WRIGHT

Dau. of William Wright and of Anna his wife, fourth dau. of James and Ann Cort. Died April 8, 1892. Bur. in Hertford Parish Churchyard.

ELIZABETH HADDON

Born Jan. 15, 1830. Died Oct. 15, 1831.

EMILY and AGNES HADDON

Born Sept. 7, 1831. Agnes died 1832. Emily died May 9, 1914, unmarried. Bur. in Abney Park Cemetery. T.

WILBERFORCE HADDON

Born Sept. 25, 1833. Died June 8, 1893, at Southampton, without issue. Bur. at Woolston, near Southampton.

At Hertford July, 1866

ELIZABETH CRAWLEY

Dau. of Young and Ann Crawley of Hertford. Living at Eardley Crescent, London, in 1914.

ELIZABETH HADDON

Born May 6, 1835. Died March 5, 1891 at Dover, unmarried. Bur. in Copt Hill Cemetery, Dover. T.

CAROLINE HADDON

Born April 15, 1837. Died Mar. 5, 1905 at Dover, unmarried. Bur. in Copt Hill Cemetery, Dover. T. An authoress. See page 70.

CHARLOTTE HADDON

Born Jan. 18, 1839, married in July, 1871, in Ceylon, John Ferguson. She died Feb. 1903 at Colombo, Ceylon, leaving two sons and two daughters.

THOMAS ROBINSON HADDON

Born Dec. 6, 1840.

For their Family see page 58.

MARY CROWDER

ANNA MARY HADDON

Born Oct. 7, 1842. Died July 22, 1875, at Kentish Town, unmarried. Bur. in Abney Park Cemetery. T.

Mr. John Haddon, the Founder of John Haddon & Co.

When he was on a visit to his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Carryer, at Leicester, Mr. John Haddon became acquainted with Miss Elizabeth Cort, and in 1822 he married her as his second wife. She was the eldest of the four daughters of Mr. James Cort, a Merchant, of Leicester, whose wife had died when her youngest daughter was born. Thus Mr. Cort had the task of bringing up his daughters—a task that he most ably carried out. His wife had been a daughter of the Rev. Thomas Robinson, Vicar of S. Mary's, Leicester, and author of *Scripture Characters*, a very well known book of that day. A tradition that he was descended from a Lord Grantham, whose family name was Robinson, seems to be unfounded. His father was James Robinson, a woolstapler of Wakefield.

Mr. Cort was wise enough to give them the best education that was then possible. Miss Elizabeth Cort was sent to the famous school kept by Miss Cleobury, at Nottingham, where among other things, she learnt painting from the subsequently noted artist, Bonington, who was Turner's master. It was thus a highly cultured wife, whom Mr. John Haddon took to his home in City Road, London. Soon after the birth of their eldest son, they moved to 25, Tabernacle Walk, Finsbury Square, where, as time went on, three sons and nine daughters were born. A charming picture of their family life, as well as of the careers of their daughters, is drawn in Mrs. Bayne's booklet, *Five Sisters and a School*, published by Berryman & Sons, Blackheath Road, S.E. There it is shown how keen an interest Mr. and Mrs. John Haddon took in the philanthropic movements of the time, not least in that for the abolition of slavery. One of their sons was named Wilberforce, after the great abolitionist, William Wilberforce. Many philanthropists and foreign missionaries found a ready and hospitable welcome in that enlightened home. Mr. and Mrs. John Haddon naturally took care that their children had an excellent education, which five of their daughters handed on to numerous pupils in their school at Dover. They all inherited and developed a love of drawing and poetry from their mother, and musical talents from their father who had a fine and cultivated bass voice and a very sensitive ear.

It was, no doubt, his musical gifts that made Mr. John Haddon dissatisfied with the music then used in Baptist Services; and he determined to improve it. For this purpose he brought out, between 1838 and 1842, *The Psalmist* and *The New Selection Hymn Book*. These publications at first met with opposition from those who were wedded to the older style of music; but eventually they won wide acceptance, and did much to elevate the musical taste of Baptist congregations. Mr. Haddon also published a considerable amount of secular music. The works which he printed included Dr. Adam Clarke's Bible, and the earlier volumes of the well-known Bohn's Library. He himself was fond of literary work and wrote many articles upon current religious topics for *The Baptist Magazine* and *The Eclectic Review*. Not long before his death he composed an essay upon Immortality, which was afterwards published in book form. (See page 70). Though a strong Nonconformist, he was not narrow in his views. He constantly used to say, "I prefer to find points of contact, not of difference, with my fellow Christians."

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN HADDON OF FINSBURY AND UPPER TOOTING.

JOHN HADDON

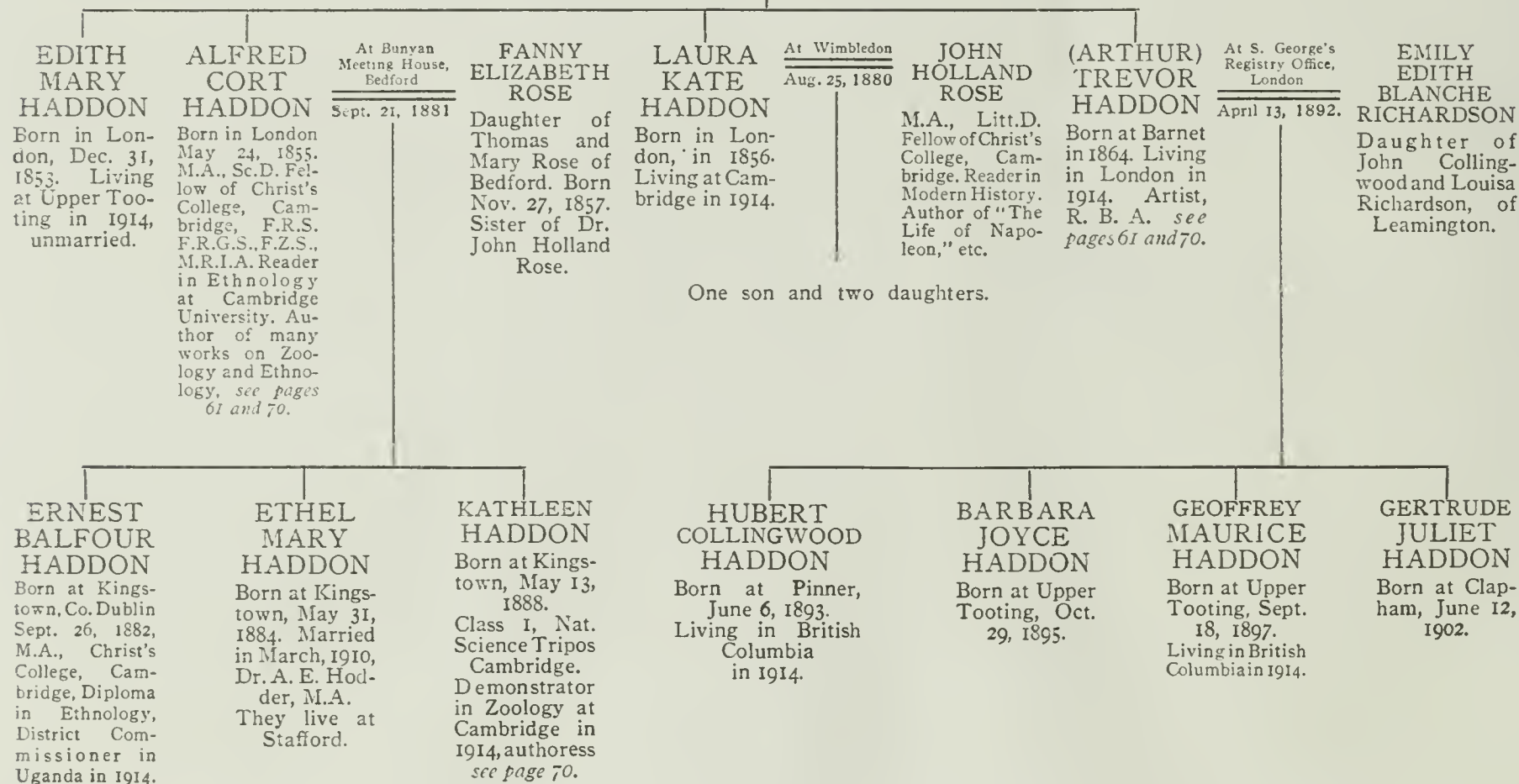
Eldest son of John Haddon, Printer, of Finsbury, and of Elizabeth his second wife, *see page 54*. Born in City Road, London, May 1, 1823. Died at Upper Tooting, December 10, 1904. Buried in Streatham Cemetery. *T.*

At Highbury Chapel,
Bristol

March 29, 1853

CAROLINE WATERMAN

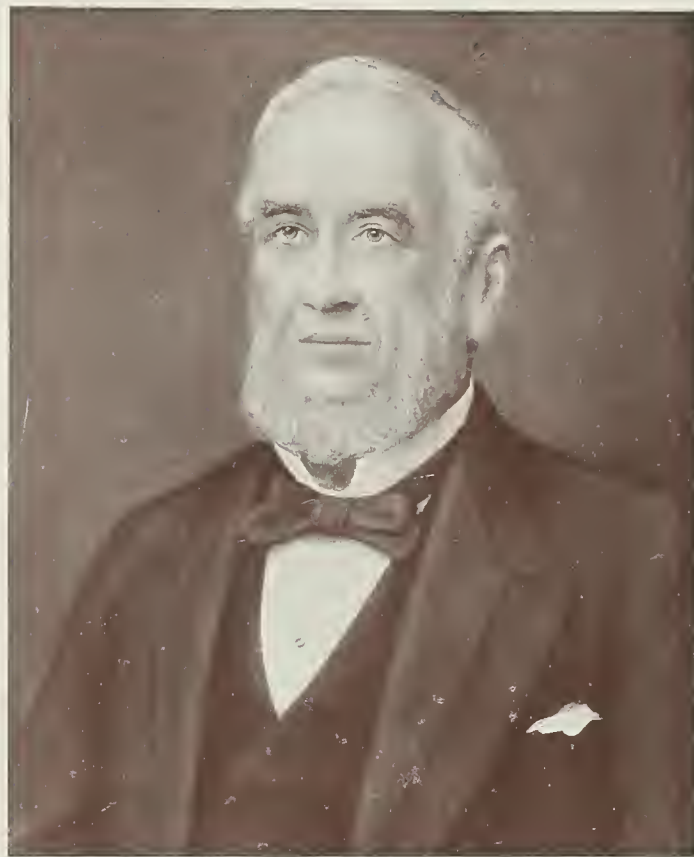
Daughter of Thomas and Caroline Waterman. Born at Bishop Stortford, Oct. 9, 1827. Died at Upper Tooting, March 30, 1899. Buried in Streatham Cemetery. *T.* An Authoress, *see page 70*.



JOHN HADDON OF FINSBURY AND UPPER TOOTING.

MR. JOHN HADDON, the eldest son of the founder of John Haddon & Co. by his second wife, was born in City Road, London, on May 1, 1823. After being educated at University School, he helped his father in his business for a time, and on April 4, 1843, he became apprenticed to "John Cross, Citizen and Stationer of London, to learn his art, and with him after the manner of an apprentice, to serve for the full term of seven years, according to the custom of the City of London," as his Indenture expresses it.

After his apprenticeship he joined his father's Firm, and at his death in 1855, he became the proprietor. In 1857 the Firm moved from 24, Castle Street, Finsbury to 3, Bouverie Street. A branch was opened in Budge Row in 1871, and moved to Leadenhall Street in 1873. Previous to this, about 1868, Mr. Haddon had taken Mr. James Watchurst as partner, and the Firm then became John Haddon & Co. Mr. Watchurst withdrew about 1871, and Mr. Haddon conducted the business by himself for some ten years. After that, Mr. W. O. E. de Hellinger Löhnstein became partner for a time. In 1888 Mr. Haddon's second cousin, Mr. Walter Haddon, joined the Firm, and when Mr. Haddon retired he became its head.



Mr. John Haddon had several hobbies in life. He inherited his father's love of music, and was a player of the violincello. Like his father, Mr. Haddon found his musical gifts useful in his business. He published several hymn and tune books, notably *The Psalmist* and *Psalms and Hymns*. As a youth Mr. Haddon was an enthusiastic cricketer, and he kept up his interest in the game to the very end of life. Gardening was also one of his hobbies.

Mr. Haddon took much interest in the welfare of working men, encouraging them to attend classes for ambulance work, and for general self-improvement. Mr. Haddon was also one of the first in the City of London to employ women in counting-house work.

Mr. Haddon's religious life was very real and thorough. For many years he was a deacon at the various Chapels which he attended. He took great interest in Sunday School work, being himself an active teacher up to the age of 70.

After a brief and painless illness, the result of a chill, Mr. Haddon passed away on Dec. 10, 1904, aged 81, and was laid to rest beside his gifted wife. Her literary works are enumerated on page 70 under her *nom de plume*, Caroline Hadley. On page 61 are given brief notices and photographs of their two distinguished sons.

PEDIGREE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN BRANCH OF THE HADDON FAMILY.

THOMAS ROBINSON HADDON

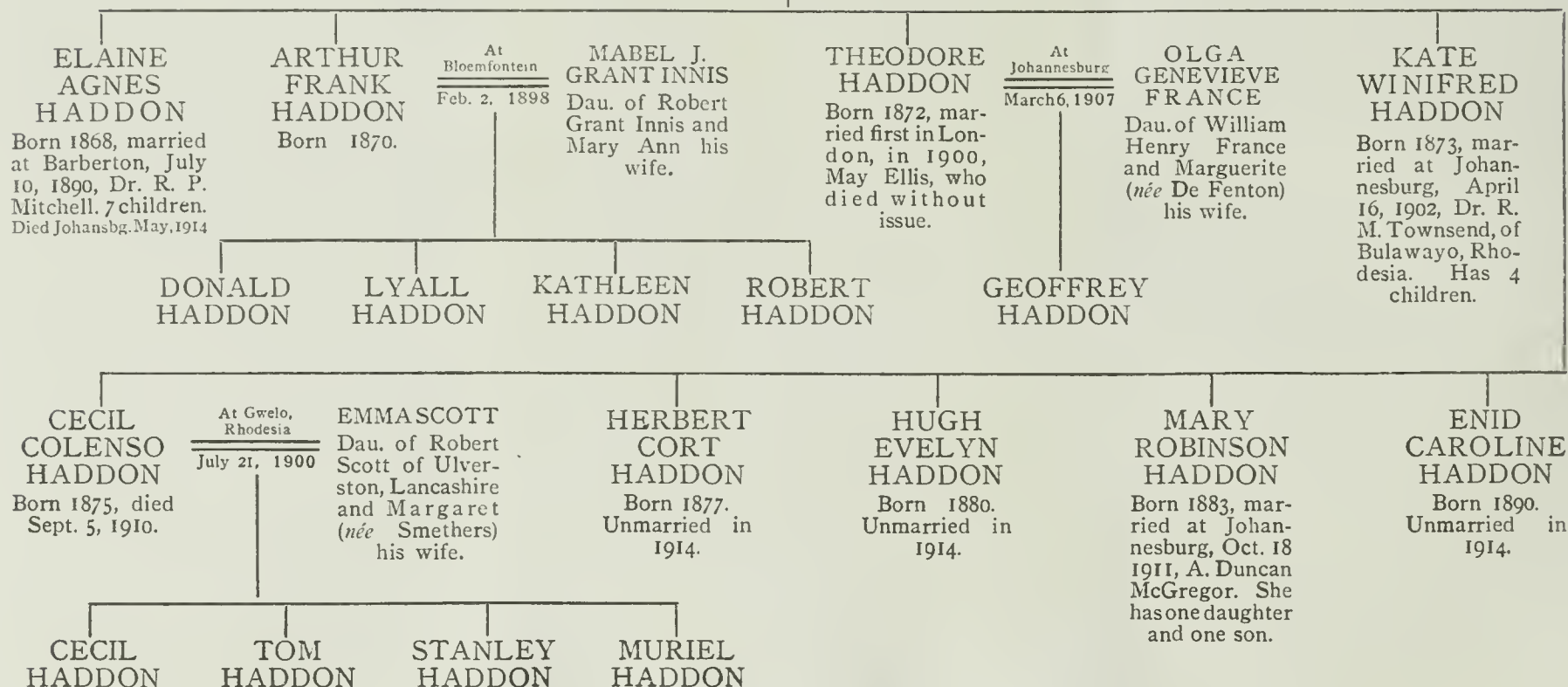
Fourth son of John Haddon, of Finsbury, and of Elizabeth, his second wife, *see page 54*. Born at Finsbury, December 6, 1840. Died at Durban, Natal, Sept. 28, 1914. Bur. at Brixton, Johannesburg, Sept. 30.

At Torvale, Natal,
South Africa

Nov. 28, 1867

MARY CROWDER

Daughter of James Crowder and of Fanny his wife, *née* Moore, of Tawstock, Devonshire. Born at Hackney, London, May 25, 1847. Died at Johannesburg, South Africa, August 6, 1912. Buried there.



HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THOMAS ROBINSON HADDON OF SOUTH AFRICA.

THOMAS ROBINSON HADDON, 1840—1914, the founder of the South African family of the Haddons, was a man of exceptional character. He was noted throughout a large circle of friends in Natal and the Transvaal for his refinement, culture and high ideals. It would not be an exaggeration to say that few men have exercised a greater moral influence upon their own circle, and retained throughout a long life such a measure of the unqualified love and admiration of their children and grandchildren. He had nine children, seven of whom and twenty-two grandchildren were living in South Africa at the time of his death on 28th September, 1914.

Thomas Robinson Haddon was the thirteenth child of fourteen and sixth son of John Haddon, Printer and Publisher of London (1784—1855). Educated at University School, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, Thomas Robinson Haddon there happened to be a contemporary of Joseph Chamberlain in his early school days. His father died when he was fifteen, but the home at Finsbury continued to be the centre of family interests and activity for many years. The sixties were great Colonising days for England, and Missionary work abroad was actively assisted by the Haddon family. Through the recommendation of a friend who had proceeded to Natal, he made the eventful plunge into Colonial life. At the age of twenty-two, accompanied by Walter Wheeler, he landed in Natal about 1862.

In 1867 Mary Crowder, the daughter of an early settler from Devonshire, became the wife of Thomas Robinson Haddon, and thus commenced forty-five years of an ideal union. Those privileged to know intimately their family history through all its vicissitudes of varying fortune during nearly half a century, have frequently expressed the view that it stood for all that was best and truest in family life.

Trading with the hinterland of North Natal and Transvaal was a part of the Durban business of Haddon and Wheeler, and in 1870 Thomas Robinson Haddon made his home at Newcastle, in Natal. Here for the next fourteen years he had a prosperous and happy time, and his large family were nearly all born in Newcastle. His activities at this time led him to start a newspaper, the first published in the district. In 1894 he migrated to Johannesburg and lived there till his death.

The following memoir appeared in the paper *South Africa*, on October 10, 1914, from the pen of Rev. John C. Harris, who was for many years Minister of the Congregational Church at Johannesburg and associated with Mr. Haddon in many committees and movements concerned with social and literary objects :

"The chief product of South Africa is men. On wide veld and lonely kopje we have discovered gold and diamonds, but her greatest discoveries have always been men. 'Successful men' we have called them. Men who have leaped from obscurity into sudden wealth or fame, flashed from mediocrity into romantic achievement in commerce, in science, in state-craft, in finance. But, after all, these men have not been the real Empire-builders. Our greatest debt to-day is not to capitalist nor statesman, warrior nor worker, but to the idealists, the interpreters, the men who made us see, beyond the glamour of the gold, and hear, above the clamour of the dorp, things which really make for a nation's life. T. R. Haddon was not, by common standards, a

'successful' man. He had qualities of mind and soul which shut him out of the limelight. But he was one of the leavening forces which have served to purify Colonial life, to widen its visions, to uphold its ideals, and give moral quality to its movements. Men have died for South Africa; he lived for her. Some have used South Africa as a stepping-stone to personal advancement or vulgar self-advertisement. He was of those hidden hosts who flung soul and body down to be ploughed into her soil and enrich her for all the ages to come. How he loved South Africa, revelled in her beauty, wrestled with her problems, shared her crusts, and gloried in her future! Ah me! That we had more like him! I knew him in his home, in Johannesburg, a home which in that City of the Homeless gathered about it all the charm of an English fireside, and all the freedom of an African stoep. I knew him as a refugee in Durban in the dark days, keeping through all a gaiety of soul, and a sweetness of temper. I knew him amidst the hurly-burly of the Rand, and have found him, when he was Secretary of the Safe Deposit, watching over his treasure house, there 'tween chains,' but revelling in Browning, or chanting Longfellow and Omar Khayyam! Over his head men watched the markets, and fought for 'Wild Cats,' but he jangled his magic keys to the music of the spheres, and was gloriously happy over a new book! Truly, as Kipling sings,

On the bones of the English
The English Flag is stayed.

But surely it is no less on the hearts of the English, on their real culture of mind, and on their character-value. There for a life time, in a Land of Expediency, through days of darkened intrigue, in times of panic and passion, through years of drought and dread, of pestilence and many wars—

he bore without reproach
The grand old name of Gentleman!

I wonder if he had any enemies! I think not, and yet he was not of the weak fraternity of smirk-makers who cannot hate. He wore the white flower, but never the white feather. The past few years brought him grief, and he was sore smitten by the arrows of bitter sorrow. But he wrote to me in the clanging words of W. E. Henley—

In the fell clutch of Circumstance,
I have not winced nor cried aloud.

And now that he rests in the land he loved, and has 'pass'd to where, beyond these voices there is peace,' we wail no requiem, and cherish no grief. Such a maker of Empire-makers cannot die while the nation he helped to make lives. So I lay this tribute on his grave, and, in words he often quoted from Browning's 'Grammarian'—

Leave him—still loftier than the world suspects
Living and dying."

Dr. A. C. HADDON, F.R.S.

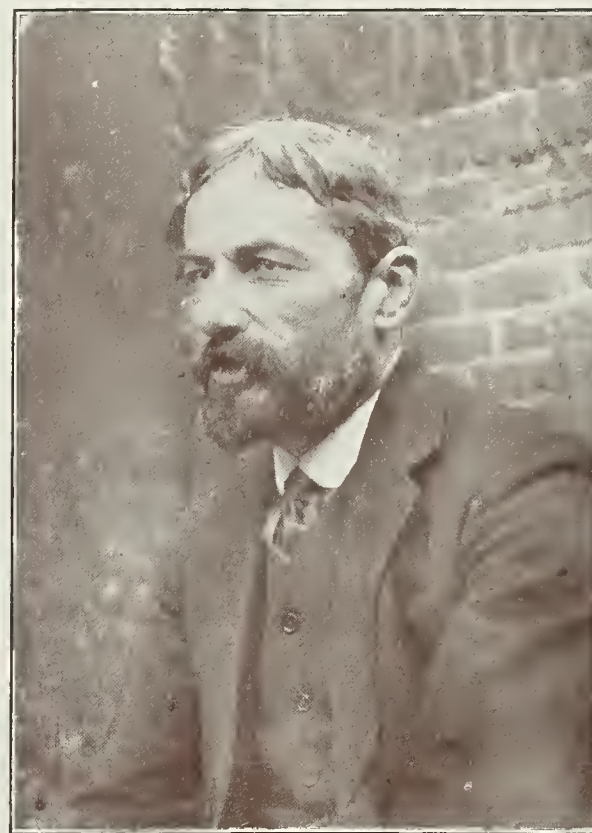
DR. A. C. HADDON, who is now one of the foremost ethnologists of Europe, was Professor of Zoology at the Royal College of Science, Dublin, from 1880 to 1901. Since then he has been holding the position



of Reader in Ethnology at Cambridge. From 1904 to 1909 he was also Lecturer in Ethnology in the University of London. Dr. Haddon presided over Section H (Anthropology) at the meetings of the British Association at Belfast in 1902, and in South Africa in 1905. He has also been President of the Royal Anthropological Institute, and of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. His chief works are enumerated on p. 70

Mr. TREVOR HADDON, R.B.A.

MR. TREVOR HADDON, in 1883, obtained the Slade Scholarship of £50 a year for three years, under Professor Legros, and in 1885 the Medal for painting from life and the landscape prize. In 1892, he was elected a Fellow of the Herkomer School at Bushey, and in 1896 a Member of the



Royal Society of British Artists. Mr. Haddon has painted numerous presentation portraits, and received commissions for portraits from Noblemen, Members of Parliament and other prominent people. In 1910 Mr. Haddon exhibited a series of 100 small half-length portraits in Pastel, of fellow members of the Savage Club, including Earl Roberts, Lord Alverstone, and Bishop Winnington Ingram. He has also illustrated in colour works on Spain and Venice. *See p. 70.*

We now pass from the history of John Haddon, Founder of John Haddon & Co., and his descendants, to give an account of his younger brother, Joseph Haddon, of Naseby and Clipston, and of his descendants. See the Pedigree Table on p. 19

THE FAMILY OF THOMAS JOSEPH AND MARY HADDON OF CLIPSTON.

THOMAS JOSEPH HADDON

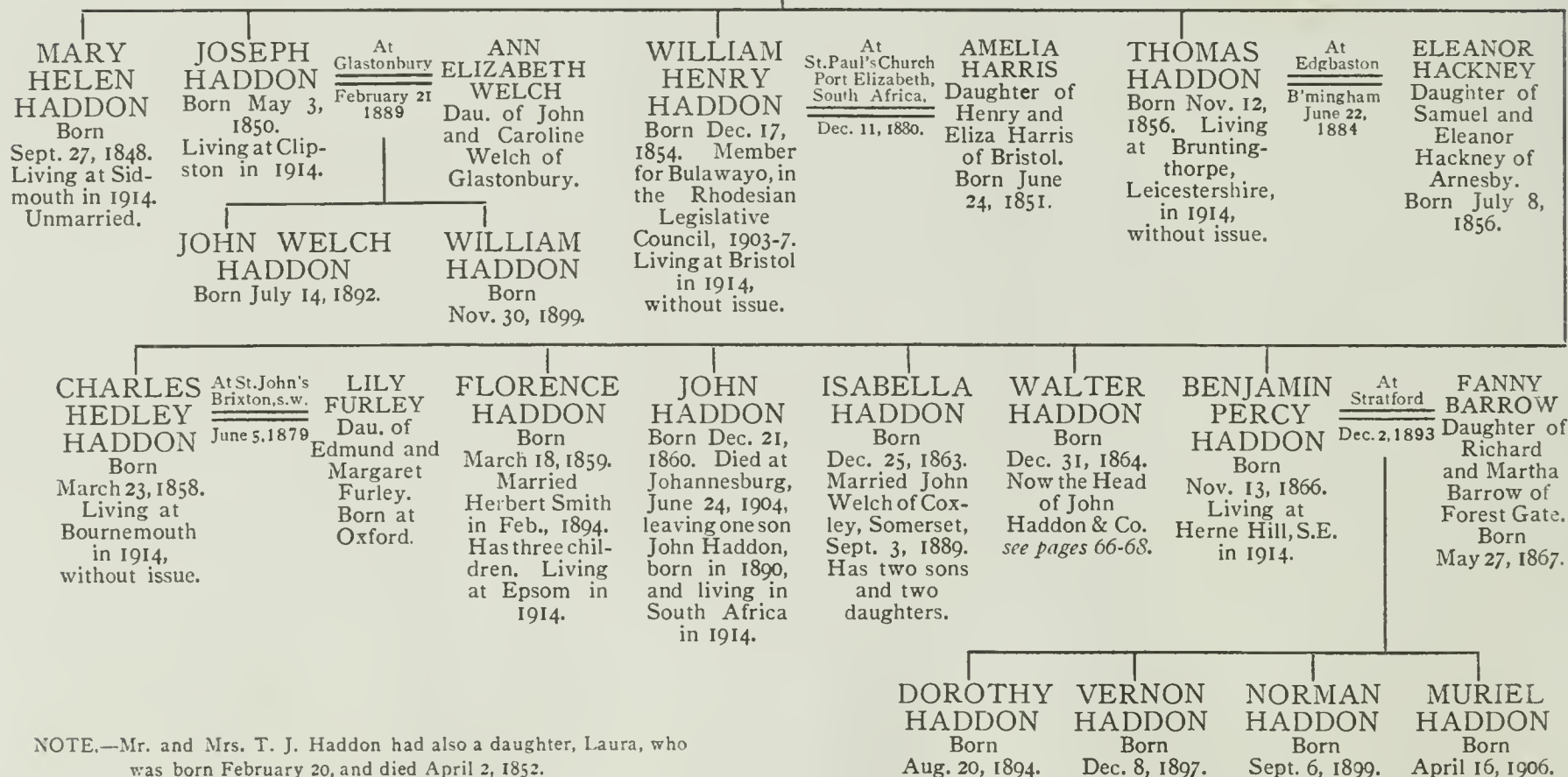
At S. Pancras' Church, London

Only child of Joseph and Ruth Haddon of Naseby, see page 48. Born at Naseby, Nov. 6, 1820. Died at Clipston, Sept. 11, 1893, and buried in the Baptist Graveyard there. T.

Dec. 28, 1847

MARY WATKINS

Daughter of Moses and Rebecca Watkins of Clipston. Born at Clipston, Sept. 3, 1822. Died there Nov. 4, 1903. Buried beside her husband. T.



NOTE.—Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Haddon had also a daughter, Laura, who was born February 20, and died April 2, 1852.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THOMAS JOSEPH HADDON OF CLIPSTON.

MR. THOMAS JOSEPH HADDON, the only child of Mr. Joseph Haddon of Naseby, had the great misfortune to lose his father when he was four years old. Mr. Joseph Haddon was attacked by illness, and in the hope of a cure, he was taken by his brother John, to Folkestone. While he was there he was baptised in the sea, going into the water on crutches. He had a beautiful bass voice, and, so long as strength lasted, he used to assemble young men in his rooms at Folkestone for musical evenings, he himself playing the flute.

The treatment proved unsuccessful, and he returned home to die. His body was laid to rest in Naseby Churchyard beside his father and mother on June 17, 1825. A slate tombstone there still clearly records his death at the early age of twenty-nine.

His widow, Mrs. Ruth Haddon with her only son, Thomas Joseph, shortly afterwards removed to her native village of Clipston, three miles from Naseby, where her husband had held the farm formerly cultivated by his father, Mr. John Haddon of Naseby and Clipston.

This farm, Mrs. Haddon retained—as the Churchwardens' Rate Book at Clipston shows—till on April 3, 1828, she married Mr. John Eaton, of Clipston, as her second husband.



Under their care Thomas Joseph Haddon was brought up. He attended the Baptist Sunday School and Chapel, of which his father and grandfather had been Deacons. His religious

life all his days centred round the Chapel and its Services, and for thirty-five years he acted as the Superintendent of its Sunday School.

In 1847 Mr. Thomas Joseph Haddon married Miss Mary Watkins, of Clipston. They had played together as children, and their married life of nearly fifty years proved as happy to them both as their childhood's hours of play. Eleven children were born to them, and, with the exception of one who died in infancy, they were all living at Mr. Haddon's death, and all prospering in various walks of life—two of them helping to build up the Empire in South Africa.

Mr. Haddon followed his ancestors' profession of agriculture, being tenant of their Clipston Farm, which is now cultivated by his son, Mr. Joseph Haddon, and has thus been held since 1815 by four generations of Haddons, and will in due course be occupied by his son John, a member of the fifth generation, who is now associated with his father in farming it.

Mr. Haddon's hand was ever generous towards the poor in the village. He served their interests well as a Guardian and a Trustee.

After an illness of several months Mr. Haddon passed away on September 11, 1893, at the age of 72, and was laid to rest in the Graveyard of the Chapel which he loved so well.

WALTER HADDON, PROPRIETOR OF JOHN HADDON & CO.

WALTER HADDON

Sixth Son of Thomas Joseph and Mary Haddon, of Clipston. Born at Clipston, December 31, 1864.

At S. Peter's Church,
Camberwell, S.E.

June 29, 1901.

AMY CATHERINE BAYER

Daughter of Charles Bayer of London, and of Fanny Friend (*née* Craft) his wife. Born at Nottingham Place, London, W., October 1865.

JOAN BAYER HADDON

Born at "Velendre," Lordship Lane, S.E.,
January 21, 1905.

CHARLES WALTER BAYER
HADDON

Born at 8, Mount Adon Park, Lordship Lane, S.E., April 6, 1906.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF WALTER HADDON.

MR. WALTER HADDON, in early youth, wished to follow the pursuit of Agriculture as his forefathers had for many generations, but circumstances ordained otherwise. In later life, he returned to Agriculture as a hobby, as a breeder of Hunters. In the year 1914, he was successful in taking the Premium 1st Prize for Yearling Colts at the Hunters' Improvement Society held at the Agricultural Hall, London. Mr. Walter Haddon, after several trial periods, was eventually on August 1, 1879, apprenticed to the Printing Trade, to a firm at Great Grimsby where he remained until January, 1885. During his apprenticeship and afterwards, he acted as local correspondent and special reporter for various newspapers, and in this connection instituted the daily market report of the Grimsby Fish Market, which has remained a permanent feature of newspaper market reports.

On February 1, 1885 Mr. Haddon migrated to London with very little cash resources and without any commercial friends, but was successful in procuring a variety of situations with a number of printers in various capacities. In course of situation-finding he discovered the Firm of John Haddon & Co. Till then these two branches of the Haddon family by the long process of years and the differences of occupation had lost sight of each other, and were practically unknown to each other. By the coincidence of

Autobiography of Walter Haddon, Proprietor of John Haddon & Co.

being a Printer by training, and requiring a situation, the introduction led to his engagement as an assistant to John Haddon & Co., for a period of two years from January, 1888 to 1890, during which period such arrangements were made that, dating from January 1st, 1890, he became Sole Proprietor. The business of John Haddon & Co., at the time of its being taken over by Mr. Walter Haddon, was, comparatively speaking, a very small affair—being mainly limited to Exporting, Printing and General Materials. Mr. Walter Haddon initiated a new branch of the business as advertising agents as well as greatly extending the exporting branch. In the early days of his connection with the Firm, Mr. Walter Haddon developed the Publishing side of the business, but in subsequent years disposed of this section. During this period, amongst other achievements, he acted as Literary Agent for many influential writers, including the late George Augustus Sala. Mr. Walter Haddon discovered the well-known black and white artist, Mr. Phil May, who at the time was working on the *Sydney Bulletin*.

On the invitation of Mr. Walter Haddon, it was arranged that Mr. Phil May should return to England, and until his death, at an early age, the two were great friends. The world-wide known publication, *Phil May's Annual*, was one of the

results of this friendship. Another literary venture was the *Butterfly*, a monthly publication started by a coterie of well-known artists for artists, the chief of their number being Mr. Raven Hill, who subsequently became a member of the *Punch* staff. For over 20 years Mr. Walter Haddon was associated with the late Mr. W. T. Stead in *The Review of Reviews*.



In January, 1897, he started the Caxton Type Foundry, of which a description is given under the account of the Centenary of the Firm. Later on in his commercial career, Mr. Walter Haddon became actively associated with a number of patent devices connected with engineering. This development was the outcome of his purchasing the controlling interests of W. H. Dorman & Co., Ltd., of Stafford, well known as machine tool makers of high repute, and specialists in the designing and manufacture of Internal Combustion Engines. (During the Great War, this firm played their part by producing, in large quantities, Machinery for the Manufacture of Munitions of War, and was one of the Government

Controlled Engineering Works.)

The patents referred to comprised a variety of commercial subjects, and amongst their number, "Vislok," a Safety Lock Nut. Another, and equally successful patent was the

Autobiography of Walter Haddon, Proprietor of John Haddon & Co.

vaporization of paraffin for Internal combustion engines. The development of this was a tedious experience, but eventually it proved a valuable success.

In engineering and scientific circles, unquestionably, the name of Mr. Walter Haddon will always be associated with that of his colleague and partner, Mr. George Constantinesco, the discoverer and inventor of Wave Transmission.

The discovery of Wave Transmission marks a distinct era in the progress of applied mechanics. The problem how to transmit and apply created power, by cheap and simple appliances, to its desired destination, and to do so efficiently and reliably has always been the dream and ambition of inventors, physicists, and engineers, and has been the subject of innumerable patents dating from the discovery of steam power. Wave Transmission proved itself on its first public demonstration, to be a considerable improvement upon any other known method of Power Transmission, and in actual practice successfully withstood severe scientific and practical engineering tests, and, by its high efficiency and simplicity, forthwith placed itself in the front rank as one of the chief industrial inventions of the century. Wave Transmission Patents were made use of by the War Office, Admiralty and Flying Services during the Great War.

An interesting event and remarkable coincidence in the career of Mr. Walter Haddon and his work, was the celebration on the same day, December 31, 1914, of three anniversaries. The Centenary of the Firm of John Haddon & Co.; the Jubilee of his own birthday; The twenty-fifth anniversary of his proprietorship of John Haddon & Co. It is worthy of mention that the Firm's Centenary was celebrated under the third generation of Haddons, who have in their respective periods been personally responsible for its control as a city Firm. A Centenary Booklet on the Firm was written.

THE CENTENARY OF JOHN HADDON & CO.

SOME idea of the origin and history of John Haddon and Co. will have been gathered from the *Brief Accounts* of its Founder and his two successors. But the fact that the Firm celebrated its Centenary in 1914, seems to call for a somewhat fuller description of its career.

It was started in 1814, as purely a printing business. Among other things, Mr. John Haddon used to print the Official Reports of the Baptist Missionary Society. This brought his name before the Baptist Missionaries abroad, and they began to ask him to export to them any religious literature that they might require. It was but a step further to ship other goods along with religious works. Then gradually others, besides Baptist Missionaries, began to apply to Mr. John Haddon to send them goods. Thus a general export trade was built up. It has grown steadily until to-day the Firm acts as a buying agency for goods of every conceivable character, and exports them to all parts of the civilised world; and to many parts of the uncivilised. All kinds of commissions are carried out for merchants and planters in India, Ceylon, Malay States, China, Japan, Australasia, Africa, South, Central, East and West; the West Indies and all parts of North and South America. From the early days of its existence the Firm has also been importers of produce from the British Colonies, especially from the West Indies. That business has also expanded with the passing years, till now its imports come from as many lands as its exports reach.

The Centenary of John Haddon & Co.

It must not, however, be supposed that the Firm has allowed its activities as a carrying Agency to deprive it of prominence in the printing trade. On the contrary, it has shown even greater development, especially in the last twenty-five years, in its original *metier* of printing, or rather in the ancillary branch of type-founding. This department was created by Mr. Walter Haddon, on January 1, 1897, and was commenced at 96a, Old Street, St. Luke's, E.C., and removed, in 1898, to Market Harborough, in Leicestershire.

There he erected the Caxton Type Foundry—a very extensive set of premises, constructed on up-to-date lines as a model factory. The latest kinds of typemaking machinery are there at work in airy, well-lighted workshops, which are provided with every convenience and comfort for the employés. It was the first British foundry to be established for casting British type on the American point system, which insures exact uniformity of size in the type bodies. Such uniformity can be attained only by very scientific methods of manufacture, involving the most exact measurements down to the one-thousandth part of an inch. Mr. Walter Haddon created a revolution in the British Printing Trade by this introduction of the Point System, and in spite of virulent opposition, amounting at first to a boycott of his Firm by the older Type Foundries, he has lived to see it win its way into general use. *The Times* in its special issue of Tuesday, September 10, 1912, on the Art of Printing, referred to Mr. Walter Haddon's initiative work as follows:—

“Previous to the introduction of the Point System, the standard for size of type in England was far from uniform amongst the different founders—the same being the case with regard to the position of the line—and the first type cast upon this system was gradually making its way from America and Germany, and having to face, if not absolute opposition on the part of English makers, at least a very cold welcome, when the question of standardization of point and line was taken up upon a practical and commercial scale, and with great determination in face of many difficulties, by Mr. Walter Haddon of the Caxton Foundry. This reformer's case has been different from that of most advocates of improvement, for he lives to see the almost universal adoption of the Point Body and the Point Line, which he championed.”

Akin to typefounding, and necessary for the production of illustrated literature, is the manufacture of zinc and copper plates for etchings and engravings. This industry was almost entirely in the hands of American and German Firms until, in 1912, John Haddon & Co. opened Works at Clapham, S.W. The plates turned out there have largely ousted those of foreign manufacture, and the Firm's Centenary saw the capacity of the works in process of being doubled.

The Lord Mayor of London, opening the International Printers' Exhibition, held in London, in May, 1914, prefaced his speech by saying:—

“Perhaps he might be pardoned the personal mention that it was of great interest to be conducted through Haddon Hall, and to meet his old friend and acquaintance, Mr. Walter Haddon. He was very pleased indeed to find what an important personality in the craft Mr. Haddon had become, and what a large exhibit he made.”

Another of the manifold activities of John Haddon & Co., which the Centenary saw in full swing, is the Advertising Agency. This, like other departments of the business, has its roots far back in the Firm's history, but its chief growth has been manifest in recent years.

The results that this brief sketch shows to have been attained by a hundred years of ever-widening activity, cannot but redound to the credit of all who have contributed to them. But history should beget history, and the past prove an incentive to the future. As Virgil of old sang, *Labor omnia vincit* (Labour conquers all things), and in view of the great fields of achievement that lie open to progressive men of business to-day, John Haddon & Co. will not, like Alexander the Great, sit still and sigh that “There are no more worlds to conquer.”

A LIST OF THE LITERARY WORKS BY MEMBERS OF THE HADDON FAMILY.

ALFRED CORT HADDON, M.A., Sc.D. (Cantab. and Perth, W.A.), F.R.S. An Introduction to the Study of Embryology. Griffin & Co., London, 1887. Evolution in Art; in the Contemporary Science Series, 1889. The Study of Man; in the Progressive Science Series, 1898. Head Hunters, black, white, and brown; Methuen & Co., 1901. Magic and Fetishism; in Religions Ancient and Modern, 1906. The Races of Man and their distribution; Milner & Co., Halifax, 1909. A History of Anthropology; Watts & Co., London, 1910. The Wanderings of Peoples; Cambridge University Press, 1911. Dr. Haddon is one of the supervisors of the Cambridge Archaeological and Ethnological Series, begun in 1906. He has been author, or joint author, of many scientific Reports, especially in connection with the Cambridge Anthropological Expedition to Torres Straits, of which he was the Leader. He has also contributed to scientific journals very numerous papers on zoological and anthropological subjects. He is an honorary member of scientific societies in various parts of the world.

CAROLINE HADDON (Daughter of John and Elizabeth Haddon, see page 54). Philosophy and Religion: Selections from the manuscripts of the late James Hinton, Surgeon, 1881. The Law of Development: an Essay to illustrate some ideas from the unpublished writings of James Hinton, Surgeon; John Haddon & Co., 1883. The Larger Life: Studies in Hinton's Ethics; Kegan Paul & Co., 1886. Where does your Interest come from? A word to Lady Investors; J. Heywood, Manchester, 1886.

CAROLINE HADLEY (the *nom de plume* of Mrs. Caroline Haddon, see page). Children's Sayings: or Early Life at Home. Smith, Elder & Co., 1862, 2nd Edition, 1863. Stories of Old. Smith Elder & Co., 1862. Stories of the Apostles: their Lives and Writings. Smith, Elder & Co., 1864. Woodside: or Look, Listen and Learn. T. Nelson & Sons, 1887, 2nd Edition, 1902. And many anonymous Articles.

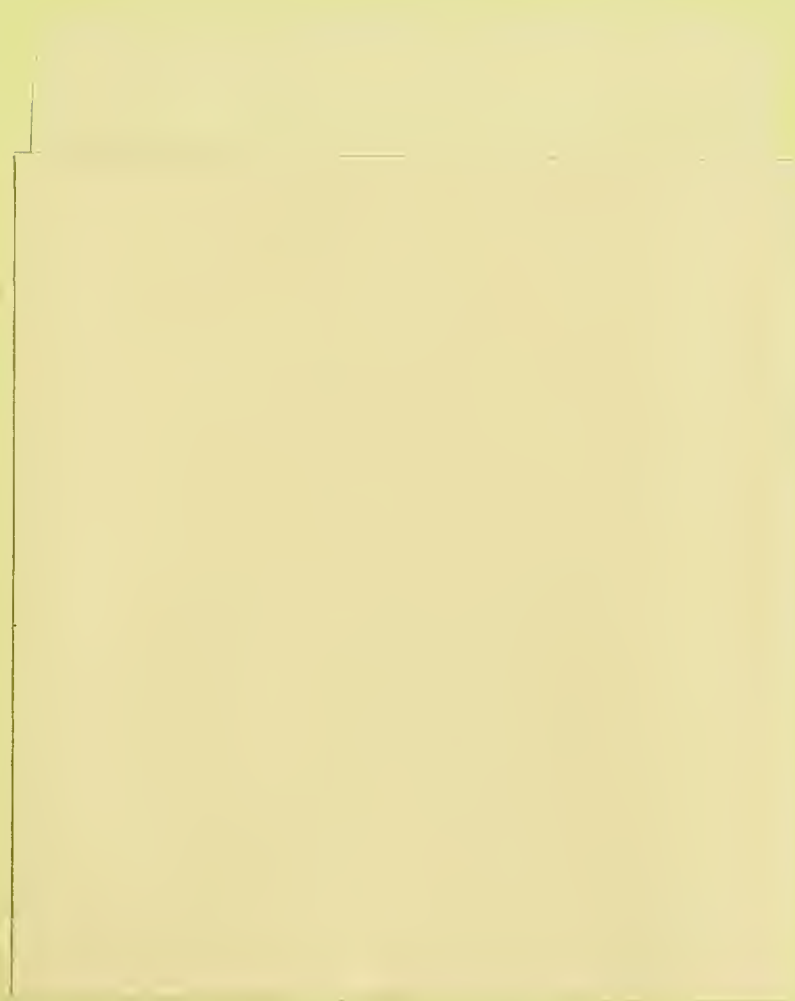
KATHLEEN HADDON (Daughter of Dr. A. C. Haddon) Cat's Cradles from many Lands. Longmans, 1911.

THOMAS COMFIELD HADDON, LL.B. The Church of England's Commission to her Priests. J. Dighton, Cambridge, 1846.

THOMAS WRIGHT HADDON, M.A. Cæsar's Gallic War, Books I. and II. Edited with Notes. Edward Arnold, London, 1894. Mr. T. W. Haddon also gave "great aid" to Dr. G. G. Bradley, Dean of Westminster in the preparation of his Edition of Dr. Arnold's famous Latin Prose Composition. Rivingtons, 1884. See the Preface thereof.

TREVOR HADDON. The Illustrations in the following books: The Comet Coach, 1895. G. F. Nye's Our Island Home. Bemrose, 1900. Rowland Thirlemere's Letters from Catalonia. Hutchinson, 1905. S. Baring Gould's Book of the Rhine. Methuen, 1906. T. Okey's Old Venetian Palaces, 1907. A. F. Calvert's Southern Spain, 1908. A. F. Calvert's Granada, Present and Bygone. Dent, 1908. A. F. Calvert's Spain. Dent, 1910.

WALTER HADDON. The Advertiser's Vade Mecum. John Haddon & Co., 1890. Time and Labour-saving Types, or the Advantages of the Standardisation and Interchangeability of Types on the Principle of Point Body, Standard Line and Unit Set: A Lecture. John Haddon & Co., 1902. Wave Transmission: A description of a New Method of Transmitting Power, the Original discovery of Mr. George Constantinesco.

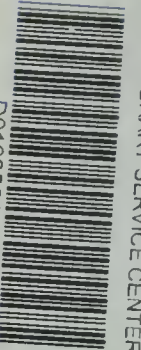


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